Missile Moguls Were Guilty in Vanguard Goof

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By ART SHIELDS

THE VANGUARD satellite explosion is blowing more dollars to the big Missile Kings, who goofed the moon launching. For Defense Secretary McElroy is giving the goofers more millions to try again. The Vanguard project had cost the taxpayers $110,000,000 already, before the rocket burst into flames. And no good American would begrudge our scientists many times that much. The money was not handled by scientists, however. It went to a bunch of war profiteers, who care nothing for science. Their god is The Dollar.

The Vanguard contractors, who got the money, are headed by the (Glenn L.) Martin Co. of Baltimore, Md. This company is one of America's biggest Wall Street profiteers. It has sold the government billions of dollars of stuff before. It is controlled by the Rockefeller and Mellon interests. And it is typical of the greedy gang that spends the Defense Departments annual budget of 38 billion dollars and more.

You will find no scientists on the Martin board, no matter how hard you look. The goofers are bankers instead. For the prime contractor of Project Vanguard is run by Wall Street money men. And we turn to director Frank F. Russell as a beginning.

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DIRECTOR FRANK F. RUSSELL of Martin is also a director of the seven billion dollar Chase-Manhattan Bank of New York. He is also the chairman of the giant Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., which exploits thousands of Indian miners in Peru. But the Chase bank connection is the big thing so far as the Martin firm is concerned.

Banker Russell is the representative of the Rockefeller family in the Project Vanguard set up. For the Rockfellers have been a power in Martin's since they bailed out the aviation company five years ago. The company was deeply in debt at the time. And it was helped by the oil family's Chase-Manhattan Bank, with Laurence Rockefeller (one of the five brothers) chipping in a million of his personal funds besides.

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OTHER big Martin directors include:

EVERETT H. PIXLEY, vice president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. . . . The Mellons are Rockefeller allies. They control some ten billion dollars of corporate assets altogether (compared to the Rockefellers' sixty-one billions). And they are deep in the Defense Department trough.

DUNCAN M. SPENCER, chairman of the powerful Fidiuciary Trust Co. of New York, and a trustee of the billion dollar Bowery Savings Bank.

HOWARD BRUCE, director of the powerful Fidelity, Baltimore National bank, and the B. & O. Railroad, the U. S. Shipping Line and other giant firms. Bruce represents Baltimore's financial aristocracy on the Martin board.

ALEXANDER H. ROYCE, a big Wall Street financier, who also sits on the board of the great Patino mining company that ruled Bolivia many years.

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THESE VANGUARD contractors are able and successful financiers. They know the ins and outs of the Stock Exchange as well as Al Capone knew the beer joints of Cicero, Ill. They must be given credit for that. And they know the brass hats in the Army, Navy and Airforce, who buy their wares, just as well.

But these Vanguard bankers have a very blind side. They know nothing of **Science** and little of **Technology** either. **Space, Cosmic Rays** and the mathematics of ballistics are as much a mystery to them as the theories of Karl Marx. And they have just one yardstick in measuring a scientist. How many dollars can this fellow bring in, they ask when a physicist is hired.

The Vanguard's $110,000,000, of course, is just the beginning. The next attempted shots from the Florida base will bring in more millions. And the profits may rise to astronomical heights should we learn how to shoot for the Moon and the Planets while America is still under the capitalist system.

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THE MARTIN company's net profits on all its operations have already reached the dizzy altitude of 17 percent a year. That's 77 percent on its actual investment AFTER all taxes are paid. (See Fortune Magazine, Oct. 1957).

And meanwhile, the government is rushing more millions to the Rockefeller-Mellon firm for the 5,000 mile **Titan.** The **Titan,** an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, is still just in the "development" stage. Production is an indefinite distance ahead, the financial papers recently said. Some basic scientific problems must still be worked out, these journals reported. But Secretary McElroy, the former soap salesman, is impatient with such scientific delays. The job must be rushed, he announces. The workers must be pushed on an overtime basis. And plans for a giant **Titan** plant in Denver have already been laid.

This suits the Martin directors all right. For the company expects to get a good chunk of the extra two billions that McElroy has been talking about. The Secretary said that the missile step up may boost the arms budget another two billions a year.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC Corp. is also mopping up more Vanguard profits. G.E. is the Martin firm's biggest sub contractor. It has charge of the first stage of the launching rocket. It made the rocket engine that went up in flames when the firing button was pressed. And it will get more millions for the Navy's next Vanguard space attempt.

General Electric, incidentally, is a child of the J. P. Morgan banking interests. And its profits of last week's goofing go into Wall Street pockets.

These Vanguard profits, however, are only a beginning. For G.E. was recently given a $150,000,000 contract to develop the

(Continude on Page 11)

People's Welfare Under Attack

The threat that's greater than Sputnik

Institute of Life Insurance

There's a job for each and every one of us to do. For example—

Each of us should encourage those who represent us in government to make every effort to balance new expenditures for defense with less spending in other areas.

Employers and employees together need to realize that our economy cannot afford wage and price in-

The Institute of Life Insurance, representing the multi-billion dollar insurance trust, demands that Congress cut welfare items out of the budget to pay for more missiles.

—For details see page 3

Bulganin, NATO and Peace

By A. B. MAGIL

THE MOST constructive contribution to the NATO heads-of-government meeting, opening in Paris Monday, was made by the head of that government against which this war alliance is directed—Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union.

The State Department interpreted Bulganin's letter last week to President Eisenhower proposing top-level East-West negotiations as designed to break the NATO meeting. Actually it could help make it. It could help lift it out of the Dulles doldrums, dissipate the deadly scorpions-in-a-bottle atmosphere that is enveloping it even before it opens, and give it a positive focus.

For Bulganin is proposing what increasing numbers of Americans and millions all over the world are urging in the agonizing reappraisal of our bankrupt foreign policy that is now taking place. The Soviet sputniks have proved to be the catalyst that is bringing to a head the global revulsion against the follies and failures of the Dulles policy.

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AT HIS PRESS conference last Tuesday Dulles said that the important thing for the NATO conference to do is to "re-emphasize the spirit of unity." Unity for what and on what basis? To combat a non-existent threat of aggression with "positions of strength" that have proved a mirage?

Is it to be unity for that "preventive war" against the Soviet Union which some of our more lunatic generals and politicos used to urge in the days of our imagined A- and H-bomb monopoly—and which the current issue of the big business magazine, U. S. News and World Report, advocates in thinly veiled terms?

Is it to be unity to impose U.S. missiles on allies that don't want them and British, French, Dutch or U.S. colonialism on peoples that don't want it?

Is it to be unity for a stepped-up cold war and arms race against the millions everywhere who demand peace and the negotiations that can produce it?

This is the issue—the issue of whether to talk it out or prepare to shoot it out—that faces the NATO conference.

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THE GREAT debate on foreign policy now unfolding in our country, as in every nation shackled to NATO, is developing along two lines.

The Eisenhower Administration, the Republican high command and their critical partners of the Democratic Advisory Council, faced with the fact that the Soviet Union has left us far behind in developing the "ultimate" weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile, propose: more billions for so-called defense at the expense of essential social needs, a "crash program" to catch up with and surpass the Russians in the nuclear death race. And on the NATO level the Administration seeks to persuade reluctant allies to permit the stationing of intermediate-range missiles and the stockpling of nuclear warheads on their territory.

Essentially this is a continuation and intensification of the old Dulles policy with its cold-war brinks and alarms, and the "interdependent" subordination of the other NATO powers to Washington.

In our own country and in every NATO nation revolt against this policy is growing. This is the main reason for the sharpened conflicts within NATO and the accentuation of the older imperialist conflicts.

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THE SECOND LINE along which public debate is developing is the search for security in non-military terms. In our country such influential Americans

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AFL-CIO Balks Disruption, Unites Against Corruption

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The most important thing that can be said of the AFL-CIO convention here drawing to a close at this writing, is that the Federation came out of it in one piece and the vote for ouster of the corruption-ridden unions was by an overwhelming majority.

There was a big question-mark on the AFL-CIO's unity chances when the preliminaries for the convention got under way here.

True, the AFL-CIO's unity is by no means guaranteed and still has some rocks in front of it. And very few in this convention ventured to be fixed in their opinions on whether the tactic of expelling the teamsters, bakers and other unions with a total of 1,700,000 members, was the only wise and constructive alternative.

But some things happened in this convention that are bound to have a strong influence on the course of the labor movement in the period ahead—some of it quite positive.

The accent was so strong on cleaning out corruption, eliminating "business unionism" methods, "sweetheart contract" practices, "dictatorial" domination and like evils, that it is bound to encourage a trend towards democratization in trade union ranks.

This trend is sure to rebound against the very bureaucracies of certain unions from which the fire against the expelled unions was the strongest.

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THE FIGHT for union democratization and against crookedness and "business ethics"—a traditional progressive objective—was given such impetus and "legitimacy" as has not been experienced in the labor movement since the birth of the CIO.

There was, undoubtedly, a great deal of hypocrisy in the drama enacted here.

I saw some of the most notorious bureaucrats in the labor movement assume a righteous pose and point a finger at the Hoffas, Becks and Crosses. And I saw some actually reactionary opponents of expulsion point a finger at the leaders on the platform and warn they, are not free of the dirt that tarnishes those on the chopping block at the moment.

But I also saw some leaders (and there were only leaders here) of unions, most of them comparatively clean, totaling about 1,500,000 members, express concern over the expulsion trend and fear of violation of the rights of unions by a "dictatorship of 27 men" or a few big unions.

MEANY

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HOWEVER, events may turn with respect to the continuing sharp division between craft and industrial unions, and in the threatening warfare between the expelled unions and the federation, the "unfreezing" of old relations and the reshuffle let loose here will in the coming days bring about considerable change in the labor movement.

One sure sign is that never in my experience have I known the leaders of labor to be so uncertain of themselves as now. Few of them know where they are going beyond the next few months.

In terms of program, the AFL-CIO convention restated and to some extent brought up to date, the program of the merger convention of December, 1955.

Stress was put on the developing attack against labor and on the "storms of 1958" it faces on the legislative, collective bargaining, and political fronts. Meany, Reuther and the other chief spokesmen said unity is imperative to meet the "challenge of 1958."

Suggestions for a "moratorium" on wage increases in 1958 were snowed under by an overwhelming vote for a policy of more wage increases to raise purchasing power as a prop for the sagging economy. The fear of a full-fledged depression hung over the delegates.

The goal of a shorter workweek or workday some unions set for 1958 bargaining demands, was endorsed, along with higher take-home.

Organizing of the unorganized, which the convention noted, was not crowned with much success since the merger, was again placed among the top objectives.

A program on civil rights, within labor and for the country as a whole, reflected the advanced stage of that struggle at the present moment and stressed labor's advanced role within it.

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THE AFL-CIO WAS more moderate in its stand on civil liberties, but "welcomed" the recent trend of Supreme Court decisions on Smith Act, First and Fifth Amendment issues (without mentioning the cases on which they were made) and declared opposition to mass screening on "security" grounds and rapped witch-hunt inquisitions in congressional probes.

About two score resolutions on welfare, social, economic and related issues, add up to a comprehensive legislation program on which the broadest unity is possible.

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THERE WAS little on the surface, however, to indicate an effort by AFL-CIO leaders to get in step with the profound changes in world relations. Meany's several speeches before AFL-CIO departments prior to the convention and his opening speech, were the same pro-coldwar refrains heard from him for several years. His speeches bore the clear marks and tone of his adviser, Jay Lovestone, the professional anti-Sovieteer and a State Department "line-setter" in the labor market.

Meany's opening speech, the bulk of it on foreign affairs, was pitched on the "Sputnik crisis." He saw in the earth moons a new threat and talked as though it were in the afternoon of Dec. 7, 1941. And he dramatically announced "labor's" readiness to "sacrifice" for a drive to "catch up" with the USSR on armaments. He only pleaded that business also "sacrifice." There was no encouragement in his speeches to those who hope to see labor become a factor for peace.

There was one interesting development with respect to international relations that may portend something significant. But it may come to absolutely nothing.

The top leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions flew in from Europe for a conference with top AFL-CIO

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Beware of the Timing!

by ALAN MAX

THE SOVIET UNION offered the other day to join the U. S. and Britain in halting hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1, and I—naive creature that I am—thought this was a proposal to halt hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1.

I am indebted now to the State Department for putting me on the right track, and I see that I am so ignorant politically that it's surprising they even let me vote.

The Soviet proposal, it seems, was designed not to end the H-tests, but, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald-Tribune, to end "the forthcoming NATO meeting" in Paris. It was also designed, according to various commentators, to "put us off our balance," "spread confusion" and "open up a new propaganda war."

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RUSSIA clearly does not want to end H-bomb tests. That is proved by the fact that they propose to do so.

John Foster Dulles, on the other hand, is deeply anxious to have the poisonous tests stopped at once. That is proved by the fact that he proposes nothing of the kind.

Furthermore, you cannot understand anything about international affairs these days unless you are a student of timing. The State Department has an entire division devoted to the question of timing, and after every Soviet proposal they examine it carefully and find that the timing was particularly sinister.

Which brings us back to the latest Soviet proposal, whose timing is particularly sinister. In the first place, they propose in December to halt tests as of January—instead of making the proposal next April.

Even more sinister is the fact that the proposal is timed to coincide with the NATO meeting. The agenda of the meeting was carefully prepared in advance. and did not include anything about halting H-tests—because we are so anxious to halt them. The Soviet proposal could disrupt our agenda, and we all know that an undisrupted agenda is possibly the last bastion of the Free World.

Worse still, the final communique for the NATO conference, beginning Monday, is already written. A week ago the New York Times reported that the State Department had "started work on the terminal communique." The Soviet proposal is obviously designed to leave the communique in doubt. If you have ever attended a conference in which the final communique was not already agreed to well in advance, you know how nervous this can make the conferees as they exchange opinions freely and frankly.

At the coming meeting of NATO we face our greatest test. This is whether the Free World can build up its armed strength fast enough to act as a deterrent against Soviet proposals for negotiations.

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NATO AND AMERICA

IT WOULD BE healthy for us all if the NATO high brass currently gathering in Paris considered a few obstinate facts of life as they sit gingerly down at the long green table. First and foremost this: our people want peace, and peace today inexorably hinges on agreements between the two giants of the world, the USA and the USSR. And no missile, even if it were as high as the Empire State Building, can obscure that fact.

Our delegation could well paste in its collective hat the Gallup poll published this week, which the New York Herald Tribune headlines: "PUBLIC FAVORS BETTER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA."

As George Gallup himself says, all that has happened in the immediate past, all the scareheads since the Sputniks "has not altered basically the country's general desire to co-exist peacefully with the Russians."

The conference in Paris should not ignore the statements of such prominent citizens as Adlai Stevenson, Jacob Potofsky, Chester Bowles, Cyrus Eaton, James P. Warburg.

They ask for a re-appraisal of our foreign policy, to shape it toward improving relations with the Soviet Union. Though the premises of some of them, like Stevenson's, include emphasis on a refurbished arms program, they also, like him again, see the futility of the arms race as "a race that no one, neither we nor any other nation can ever win."

Who, at this late date can doubt the point that Stevenson makes, that "the Western response to Sputnik and Russian progress in terms of greater military strength will serve to harden the division between the East and West." And that the primary lesson of the man-made moons is that "we are part of the human family and must learn to live not only with our allies but with our adversaries."

It would be well if the big brass recognizes the fact that the overwhelming majority of the world—including most of the NATO allies—wishes us to accept the Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament, as Bulganin asks.

Has word come down to our delegates in Paris that their pressures as well as those of the fire-breathing Democrats, were responsible for the fiasco at Cape Canaveral? The hysterical insistence on action, any action, at once, pronto if not sooner, obviously over-rode the wishes of the harried scientists with the consequent explosion heard round the world.

The echo to its reverberations was raucous and possibly even bitter laughter—not so much at our scientists who are among the world's best—but at the antique, discredited and dangerous policies of John Foster Dulles and those for whom he fronts: the maximum-profits-even-if-it-blows-the-world-up crowd.

THE ROWOLDT DECISION

ON DEC. 15, 1791, the first ten amendments to our Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, went into effect. These amendments, guaranteeing free speech, press, assembly and other democratic rights, were not won easily. The people fought for these rights and a number of States refused to ratify the Constitution unless it incorporated these guarantees.

Labor, the Negro people, the working farmers and all Socialist-minded Americans have always cherished these rights. They have fought to maintain and extend them against the forces of entrenched wealth who generally sought to curtail popular rights.

The Worker believes profoundly that to fight for the daily needs of the working people is to fight for democratic rights. We further hold that the way to socialism is through democracy. Our fight for the Bill of Rights stems from these deep convictions, and it was these deep convictions that helped us play our modest part in the resistance to McCarthyian cold war repression, of which The Worker and the Communists were among the first victims.

Recent civil liberties decisions of the courts are expressive of the deep-going anti-McCarthy mood in the nation. Such a decision was last Monday's Supreme Court voiding of the deportation order against Charles Rowoldt of Minneapolis, who had been ordered back to the Germany he left nearly a half-century ago because of Communist Party membership.

But the remains of the cold war are still with us. The fight to void the Smith, McCarran, Walter McCarran, Taft-Hartley laws must go on. Above all, the fight to implement the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation—and the ending of jimcrow in all phases of life—are central to defense of the Bill of Rights.

Today, on Bill of Rights Day, it would be particularly appropriate for our readers to write or wire President Eisenhower urging amnesty for the remaining imprisoned Smith Act defendants Gil Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash.

200,000 Jobless in Michigan, 50% Over Last Year

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

A BLACKOUT is on to cover up the catastrophic news that 200,000 Michiganders are jobless two weeks before Xmas. Of these 123,000 are in the city of Detroit.

Also being kept out of the daily newspapers here is the fact that 67,422 workers have exhausted 26 weeks of unemployment compensation checks since last January. In November some 9,000 exhausted their 26 weeks. All this occurs in the middle of the 1958 auto production season.

The 200,000 jobless in the state, and 135,000 in Detroit, represent a rise of more than one-half since one year ago.

During November, 1956, 135,000 were jobless, 81,000 of them in Detroit. In November, 1955 some 67,000 were jobless, of whom 35,000 in Detroit.

These figures were released Friday, Dec. 6 by the Michigan Employment Security Commission and so far have remained unpublished by the press.

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THE EFFECT of this great mass of unemployment is seen everywhere. Christmas sales are woeful especially in smaller stores.

Unemployment Compensation offices are jampacked with grim-faced workers getting average checks of $40 a week to cover rent, food, clothing for a family of four.

In the Ford and Chrysler plants production is dropping. In the showrooms the stockpile of unsold 1957 cars and 1958 cars approaches 450,000 of which 300,000 are reckoned to be 1958s.

The main thoroughfares of the industrial areas of this city such as Grand River, East Jefferson, Joseph Campau, Michigan Avenue, Fort Street are liberally sprinkled with vacant stores which couldn't even wait for the elusive Xmas trade to keep 'em going. In most blocks you will find at least one vacant store and several in some.

A survey of apartments and flats for rent shows that a drop of about 25 percent in rents being asked.

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THE BUILDING TRADES of the AFL report the highest unemployment in years with thousands of laborers and carpenters already idle for weeks. Detroit newspapers claim they have lost four million lines of advertising in 1957.

UAW spokesmen asked about this picture, could only comment "it's never been like this."

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UP IN CANADA the auto workers are in a similar crisis. Some 19,000 auto workers are jobless, of whom close to 13,000 are in Windsor, the auto city, with more lay-offs pending in Ford and Chrysler.

There the UAW officials are moving under the pressure of a desperate membership. Flying squadrons have been set up to put back any furniture that's put out on the streets. A moratorium on workers' debts is being sought from the Federal government in Ottawa. A raise in unemployment compensation is sought plus granting of such for the entire period of layoffs.

Canadian UAW officials are pressing the government hard for opening up trade with all nations, particularly People's China, in order to get orders for cars, trucks, tractors.

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MEANWHILE in the Detroit auto shops overtime was being worked up to a couple of weeks ago when the bitter protests of the jobless rank and file called a halt. In Ford all overtime and the six-day week has been cancelled and only five-day work is allowed.

The coming UAW convention on the 1958 demands, set for Jan. 22, here at the Masonic Temple, is going to have to listen to delegates from shops who want contract clauses that no overtime will be worked as long as there are jobless members, and that the shorter work week be pushed hard to help the jobless.

Tool and die makers, rarely idle, are crowding the unemployment compensation offices along with the production workers. Some 5,000 tool and die makers are jobless in Detroit, something no one has seen since the early thirties. This has been aggravated by General Motors and Ford making dies in England, Japan, Belgium, Western Germany, for $1 an hour per man less than it takes to make them in the U.S.

Dear N. Y. Times—Is This French, Perhaps?

Harry Schwartz, in a review of Howard Fast's "The Naked God" in the Dec. 1 issue of the New York Times, wrote: "In Eastern Europe and Russia, millions of people who had no chance to know of Hemingway or Faulkner, knew and loved the books and plays of Howard Fast."

Above we reproduce the jacket of a Soviet edition of Ernest Hemingway's "Old Man and the Sea." It was published in 1955 in an initial edition of 30,000. The book was also printed in its entirety in the Russian magazine "Foreign Literature." Faulkner is also well known and frequently discussed in Soviet publications.

This is just another example of the traditional Times "accuracy" in anything relating to the lands of socialism. L. R.

Big Business Groups Urge Welfare Slashes

By ERIK BERT

THE COMMITTEE for Economic Development and the Institute of Life Insurance last week publicly joined the Big Business drive to make the American people pay the cost of missile profiteering through deductions in the welfare items of the federal budget.

The CED, an organization of business leaders made a double effort during the week. In a speech to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here, Alfred C. Neal, CED president declared:

The "goal of ever-higher standard of living must take second place to the goal of superior military strength on an immediately available basis."

In its second action the CED outlined a program for removing up to 2,700,000 farmers from commercial agriculture, and gutting federal aid to farmers.

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SLASHING of federal welfare items was the keynote of the policy advanced by the Life Insurance Institute in quarter-page ads in the N. Y. Times, the N. Y. Herald Tribune, the Wall Street Journal, and other papers.

The Life Insurance group, representing tens of millions of dollars in wealth, called for a drive on Congress to "balance new expenditures for defense with less spending in other areas."

The attempt to eliminate specific welfare appropriations is already under way. A committee of high-level federal and state officials has recommended to the White House that four federally financed programs costing about $105 million this year be taken over by the states. In most states this will represent a death sentence for the projects.

They are: vocational education, municipal waste-treatment plants, advance planning for slum clearance projects, and disaster relief for slum clearance projects.

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NEAL, IN HIS SPEECH to the savings bank officials, called for ending the present f rm price support policy, and for reducing the taxes on the rich "to release incentives for growth." He urged legislative action against labor on the grounds that "restrictive labor practices . . . hold down productivity."

The Life Insurance group justified cutting the appropriations for welfare items with the argument that the appearance of the Sputnik may compel us to "pour billions of dollars into defense" and that unless other sections of the budget are out, the result will be "run-away inflation."

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ELIMINATION of more than one-half of America's farmers proposed by CED. The poorest farmers are slated to get the ax under the CED program.

The CED's farm objective is to cut some 2,700,000 farmers out of agriculture. They represent, according to the CED, 56 percent of the 4,783,018 farmers in the nation according to the 1954 Cencus.

The CED called on Congress to eliminate poor farmers, to end federal price supports and to eliminate the soil bank program which the Administration initiated in 1956 to gather votes in the election campaign.

"The new program," the CED said, "should direct the Administration to concentrate its efforts overwhelmingly on the retirement of whole farms", existing federal aid to farmers, which it described as the " 'something for every farmer' philosophy" should be "abandoned", it said.

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CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE for preparing the CED statewere Frazar B. Wilde, president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, chairman of the CED's research and policy committee, and J. Cameron Thomson, chairman of the Northwest Bancorporation, chair- of the program subcommittee.

Thomson indicated to a news conference that the CED sees a prolonged period of struggle ahead, of five years or more, to reach its objectives.

The program parallels that put forward by the Administration for the coming Congressional session. The immediate objectives are to cut price supports next year, and to eliminate the soil bank program the year after.

50 U of Washington Profs Spurn Drive for Missilized Education

Special to The Worker

SEATTLE.—Fifty members of the University of Washington faculty expressed "grave misgivings" last week regarding "policies which strengthen only those aspects of our education related to military security."

"We cannot believe," they said, "that our security in the broad sense will best be served by a feverish emphasis on science and mathematics as many now contemplate. We are concerned that the humane values of our society, of which we are in some measure guardians, be strengthened and preserved, and that the arts of peace be not sacrificed in favor of the arts of war."

They welcomed "moves—designed to improve the quality of our education, whether by making human and material facilities more adequate or by assuring that talented students be aided and encouraged to realize their abilities in the fullest possible manner."

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THEY SAID, however, that they were "loath to accept the assumption that an arms race with the Soviet Union is the only way in which the U.S. can establish its leadership." They called upon teachers and upon "thinking men everywhere to turn their energies to the search for alternatives" to the arms race.

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PROF. ABRAHAM C. Keller, author and sponsor of the education-for-peace statement signed by the 50 faculty members said that the purpose of the action is to focus public attention on the need for finding alternatives to the "suicidal direction" of present U.S. policies.

Prof. Keller is a member of the Romance language and literature dept. He told reporters that while the statement will be sent to the Association of University Professors its main objective is to provide public discussion of the issues raised. He pointed out that no attempt was made to canvass the whole faculty.

"We felt it was most important to get the problem before the public as quickly as possible," he said. He added that as far as he knows this is the first organized expression of educators on the problem in the U. S.

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TO THE REPORTERS Prof. Keller made it clear he feels strongly that there must be a demonstration of opinion against what he calls the "suicidal direction" of policies in support of an arms race. He emphasized, however, that these statements are his own personal opinion and not necessarily those of the other signers.

"Someone has to take the initiative towards peace," he said in explaining his own interest in making the statement public. "The public seems to believe everyone is in favor of the arms race, but this is far from true. There are many who wish to find a humane solution to our problems."

As alternatives to an arms race, Prof. Keller believes "we should discontinue bomb tests and demilitarize some of our bases and invite the Russians to follow suit. There can be a chain reaction to peace as there is now is toward war."

He said our country has not devoted the same "mental effort" toward achieving peace as it has to developing weapons of mass destruction. He termed "outmoded" the concept that more armaments will lessen international tensions.

"There will be no winner in the next war, only losers," he says. "An atomic clash would probably result in the destruction of all life on the world."

Farm Tillers Down 200,000 in Year

WASHINGTON. — The Agriculture Department said last week that 204,000 fewer persons were working on farms during the week ended Nov. 23 than on the same date a year earlier. The total this year was 7,188,000.

Declaration of Parties of 12 Socialist Lands

Following is the text of a joint declaration by delegates of Communist and workers' parties of twelve countries, as issued in English by Hsinhua (New China) news agency in Peiping. The talks were held in Moscow.

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A MEETING of representatives of the Communist and workers' parties of the Socialist countries was held in Moscow Nov. 14 to 16, 1957.

Participating in the meeting were: the delegation of the Albanian Party of Labor, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the delegation of the Vietnamese Working People's Party, the delegation of the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the delegation of the Communist party of China, the delegation of the Korean Party of Labor, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party, the delegation of the Polish United Workers' party, the delegation of the Romanian Workers' party, the delegation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

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THE MEETING unanimously adopted a declaration of the Communist and Workers' parties of the Socialist countries. The full text of the declaration follows:

DECLARATION

Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, held in Moscow, Nov. 14 to 16, 1957

Representatives of the Albanian Party of Labor, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the Vietnamese Working People's party, the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the Communist party of China, the Korean Party of Labor, the Monogolian People's Revolutionary party, the Polish United Workers' party, the Romanian Workers' party, the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Communist party of Czechoslovakia discussed their relations, current problems of the international situation and the struggle for peace and socialism.

The exchange of opinions revealed identity of views of the parties on all the questions examined at the meeting and unanimity in their assessment of the international situation. In the course of the discussion the meeting also touched upon general problems of the international Communist movement. In drafting the declaration the participants in the meeting consulted with representatives of the fraternal parties in the capitalist countries. The fraternal parties not present at this meeting will assess and themselves decide what action they should take on the considerations expressed in the declaration.

★

The main content of our epoch is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Today more than a third of the population of the world—over 950,000,000 people—have taken the road of socialism and are building a new life. The tremendous growth of the forces of socialism has stimulated the rapid extension of the anti-imperialist national movement in the post-war period. During the last twelve years, besides the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, over 700,000,000 people have shaken off the colonial yoke and established national independent states.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, still languishing in slavery, are intensifying the struggle for national liberation. The progress of socialism and of the national liberation movement has greatly accelerated the disintegration of imperialism.

With regard to the greater part of mankind imperialism has lost its one-time domination. In the imperialist countries society is rent by deep-going class contradictions and by antagonisms between these countries, while the working class is putting up increasing resistance to the policy of imperialism and the monopolies, fighting for better conditions, democratic rights, for peace and socialism.

★

IN OUR EPOCH, world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems. In the past forty years socialism has demonstrated that it is a much higher social system that capitalism. It has insured development of the productive forces at a rate unprecedented and impossible for capitalism, and the raising of the material and cultural levels of the working people.

The Soviet Union's strides in economy, science and technology and the results achieved by the other Socialist countries in Socialist construction are conclusive evidence of the great vitality of socialism. In the Socialist states the broad masses of the working people enjoy genuine freedom and democratic rights. People's power insures political unity of the masses, equality and friendship among the nations and a foreign policy aimed at preserving universal peace and rendering assistance to the oppressed nations in their emancipation struggle. The world Socialist system, which is growing and becoming stronger, is exerting ever greater influence upon the international situation in the interests of peace and progress and the freedom of the peoples.

While socialism is on the upgrade, imperialism is heading toward decline. The positions of imperialism have been greatly weakened as a result of the disintegration of the colonial system. The countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism are defending their independence and fighting for economic sovereignty, for international peace.

★

THE EXISTENCE of the Socialist system and the aid rendered by the Socialist nations to these countries on principles of equality and cooperation between them and the Socialist nations in the struggle for peace and against aggression help them to uphold their national freedom and facilitate their social progress.

In the imperialist countries the contradictions between the productive forces and production relations have become acute. In many respects modern science and engineering are not being used in the interests of social progress for all mankind, because capitalism fetters and deforms the development of the productive forces of society.

The world capitalist economy remains shaky and unstable. The relatively good economic activity still observed in a number of capitalist countries is due in large measure to the arms drive and other transient factors. However, the capitalist economy is bound to encounter deeper slumps and crises. The temporary high business activity helps to keep up the reformist illusions among part of the workers in the capitalist countries.

★

IN THE POST-WAR period some sections of the working-class in the more advanced capitalist countries, fighting against increased exploitation and for a higher standard of living, have been able to win certain wage increases, though in a number of these countries real wages are below the pre-war level. However, in the greater part of the capitalist world, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, millions of working people still live in poverty. The broad invasion of agriculture by the monopolies and the price policy dictated by them, the system of bank credits and loans and the increased taxation caused by the arms drive have resulted in the steady ruin and impoverishment of the main mass of the peasantry.

There is a sharpening of contradictions, not only between the bourgeoisie and the working class but also between the monopoly bourgeoisie and all sections of the people, between the U. S. monopoly bourgeoisie on the one hand and the peoples, and even the bourgeoisie, of the other capitalist countries on the other.

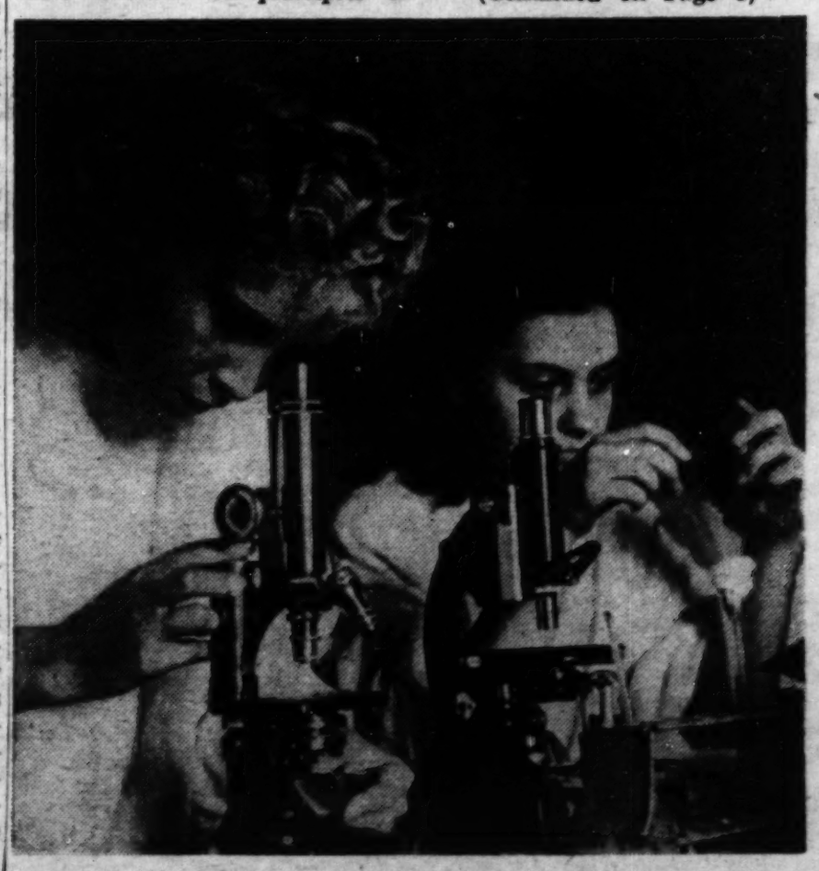
The working people of the capitalist countries live in such conditions that, increasingly, they realize that the only way out of their grave situation lies through socialism. Thus, increasingly favorable conditions are being created for bringing them into the active struggle for socialism.

★

THE AGGRESSIVE imperialist circles of the U. S., by pursuing the so-called "positions of strength" policy, seek to bring most countries of the world under their sway and to hamper the onward march of mankind in accordance with the laws of social development. On the pretext of "combating communism" they are angling to bring more and more countries under their

(Continued on Page 9)

Two youngsters shown in a playground of the Chenjan elementary school in the People's Republic of China.



Young women studying in a Moscow medical school.

Bonn Flexes Muscles as NATO Meets

By GEORGE LOHR

BERLIN.—The political situation in the European NATO states, as they prepare for the Paris December conference, has been compared by a leading west Berlin paper to an "ant heap that has been stirred by a walking stick."

This telling description is a measure of the panic that has seized many west European politicans, now that Soviet possession of an ICBM has taken the starch out of NATO's design of aggression, based on "containment" and encirclement.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's German Federal Republic also has not escaped this maze of confusion that has ensued nor the contradictions and rivalries that have become sharpened. But it can be said that the German ruling class has been much less affected than that of other countries and that it is pretty steadfast in exploiting the present unsettled situation to its own advantage.

For one, the Bonn crowd considers this an extremely favorable time to further establish its position as the leading European NATO power and to also push its claims as a re-established world power. When France recently protested U.S. arms shipment to Tunisia, the "Bonner Rundschau," which is close to Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, bluntly told Paris to shut up. It called France a "prima donna whose mannerisms make life difficult for her neighbors" and, making plain its own colonial aspirations in North Africa, threatened Paris that it is "more advisable to get out voluntarily than to get thrown out."

★

ADENAUER AND his Nazi diplomats are figthing tooth and nail against any tendencies in other western countries that look toward a lessening of international tension and disarmament as a way out of the present NATO dilemma.

Above all, Bonn is determined to prevent even the slightest possibility of any agreement between Washington and Moscow. Such an agreement would pull the rug from under Adenauer's whole revanchist cabal. Fear that Adlai Stevenson's appearance upon the Washington scene as a foreign policy advisor might presage even a slight improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations undoubtedly was one of the reasons that recently made Heinrich von Brentano, Bonn's foreign minister, rush to the State Department.

ADENAUER

But as observers see it, there was another reason for this trip. Bonn is currently engaged in a duel with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles who has proposed recently that rocket bases and atomic arsenals be established on west German soil.

The official Adenauer press is so far "playing hard to get" but it is well known that Bonn and its Nazi generals are very anxious to get atomic weapons for their army. The question at issue is who shall control these bases and weapons and who shall decide when and for what purpose they shall be used.

Dulles is determined that such control and decision shall remain a U.S. prerogative. But the west German rulers, flexing their muscles, want to have their hands free. They have their own particular fish to fry. The term "local conflicts" is taking on more and more importance in the Bonn dictionary. Adenauer will take these bases and weapons, but the price is "freedom of action." The "local conflicts" he is itching for might well drag the whole world into the disaster of a war.

It seems clear that Dulles, looking out for Wall Street's interests, has turned down Brentano's demands. The second round in this conflict of power politics will presumably be fought out in the Paris arena.

Meanwhile the German people are becoming increasingly alarmed. The recent overwhelming victories in the Hamburg and Nuremberg municipal elections by the Social Democrats are largely attributed to that party's rejection of the Dulles proposal. Its executive committee hsa called upon the Federal government to oppose the extension of the atomic armament race, to reject the equipment of the army with atomic weapons and to insist that such weapons and others of mass destruction character not be produced on German soil.

In addition, it urged Bonn to support all moves leading toward creation of a neutral zone in the heart of Europe, free of any atomic weapons. While this view is not shared by some of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, the demand of the executive committee is finding strong endorsement among the rank-and file.

★

THE ATOMIC scientists who declared last summer that they would have no part of any scheme leading to the manufacture of atomic weapons have also re-affirmed their stand at this crucial moment. Many newspapers are supporting the demand for an atom-free zone in Europe, first proposed by Poland and Czechoslovakia at UN in October.

Over and above the intensified threat of atomic destruction which the Dulles proposal brings to their country, many west Germans are also disturbed about its adverse effect upon the perspective of German reunification of the country, that no atomic weapons be produced or stationed in either part of Germany.

The courageous Communist Party of west Germany, forced into illegality by Adenauer, has called upon the working class and the people generally to fight against the Dulles-Adenauer atomic plot, to insist that Germany get out of NATO and to demand an international disarmament agreement which would also create the preconditions for German re-unification.

"Berliner Zeitung", East Berlin

West German judge: "Distributing peace leaflets, eh? I had to sentence your father for the same offence in 1942. Can't you learn the lessons of history?"

UPSETTING THE ACT

—London Daily Worker.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Reports on Israel's Biggest Strike

HAIFA, Israel

Editor, The Worker:

The biggest strike in the history of this country ended a few weeks ago after 15 weeks duration. There are 2,000 men in the plant at Kfar Ata, which is near here.

The results were not too good. The executive committee of the Histradruth stepped in, took it out of the hands of the local shop committee and out of the hands of the Haifi Labor Council.

The agreement reached by the top (from both sides) is superficially not too bad but basically it will turn out pretty bad.

While the workers got some immediate cash benefits and the beginnings of a pension fund, the main problem, that of "efficiency layoffs" is so clouded by interpretation and arbitration procedures that it is sure going to be introduced although maybe not in an open manner.

The workers accepted the agreement because there was no other choice. Previously there was an attempt to turn it over to the Prime Minister for compulsory arbitration. The attempt was rejected by the workers at first, and then fizzled. From that you can see that it was a complicated affair.

The strikers received 50 percent of their pay as strike benefit. During the last month of the strike the workers of Haifa contributed two days pay and an additional 30 percent strike benefit was paid. Which is tops in such matters.

But when the Histradruth executive negotiated the agreement, it was either to accept it or no strike benefit. So you see strong organization is good, but it has its other face, too. Most of the problems are still unsolved.

★

WHILE there was a number of money issues involved, they could have been settled without resort to strike. But the company demanded the right to fire "redundant workers" or "unproductive workers" or, as it is called here, "efficiency dismissals" outside to the seniority.

Such a method would affect the elderly workers, those who have high seniority and have been the backbone of the factory and of the trade union movement and the workers political parties—right and left.

With the present increased wave of new immigration and large unemployment, it would leave such dismissed workers without a chance after long years of toil.

Old age pension (government-administered, employer - employe contributed) has gone into effect this year; but that is for men over 65.

While a number of factories have adopted supplementary pension systems, the workers who went on strikes had none and it was one of the issues in the strike. The fewer middle-aged and elderly men employed, the more efficient the factory and the lower the contributions to a pension fund. Ever hear of the trend to maximize profits.

★

THE COMPANY seemed to have the backing of quite a number of high-ranking government officials and, of course, of almost all the economists (local and foreign experts), newspapers, and other media of public opinion. And, of course, they were all "objective" about the strike.

Of course, a 50-year-old man on the street after 24 years of work in one place is only a "subjective" argument. Add to it some political and personal rivalries between the local labor community and leadership and the national institutions (even though all formally in the same political party) and you have a first class "labor dispute," with pickets, police, meetings, telegrams, resolutions, etc.

IRVING GRADUS

• • •

Where Is Farm News? Farmer Demands

MINOT, N. D.

Editor, The Worker:

A number of militant farmers out here in North Dakota want a two-column write-up every week in The Worker on farm question.

Show in the write-ups by **facts and figures and statistics** what is happening to agriculture in the U.S.A.

That will help them get subs for The Worker in our state.

A move is also on foot here to get the largest possible circulation for Facts for Farmers, an admirable little paper.

Do what you can to help our fight against the Wall Street monopolies which rob the farmers right and left.

ALFRED KNUSTON

• • •

Praises Issue On Little Rock

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how very effectively you used the figures on racial discrimination in your special edition on Little Rock several weeks ago.

G. H.

(Editor's Note: The valuable figures were supplied by Labor Research Association).

NEW DOCUMENTS REVEAL MARK TWAIN UNION FRIEND

A NEWLY discovered document has revealed Mark Twain to be not only one of America's greatest humorists but also an early and staunch friend of organized labor.

The document was recently discovered among the Mark Twain papers at the University of California and is published for the first time in the September 1957 issue of the New England Quarterly, an historical review of New England life and letters. Previously the article, entitled "The New Dynasty," had been mentioned only through a brief reference in a biography of Mark Twain.

★

MARK TWAIN read his paper to the Monday Evening Club of Hartford, Conn., on March 2, 1886. The club consisted of Hartford business and professional men.

In "The New Dynasty," Twain expresses sharply his distrust for the powerful capitalists of the post-Civil War period and of the exploitation of man by man through the centuries.

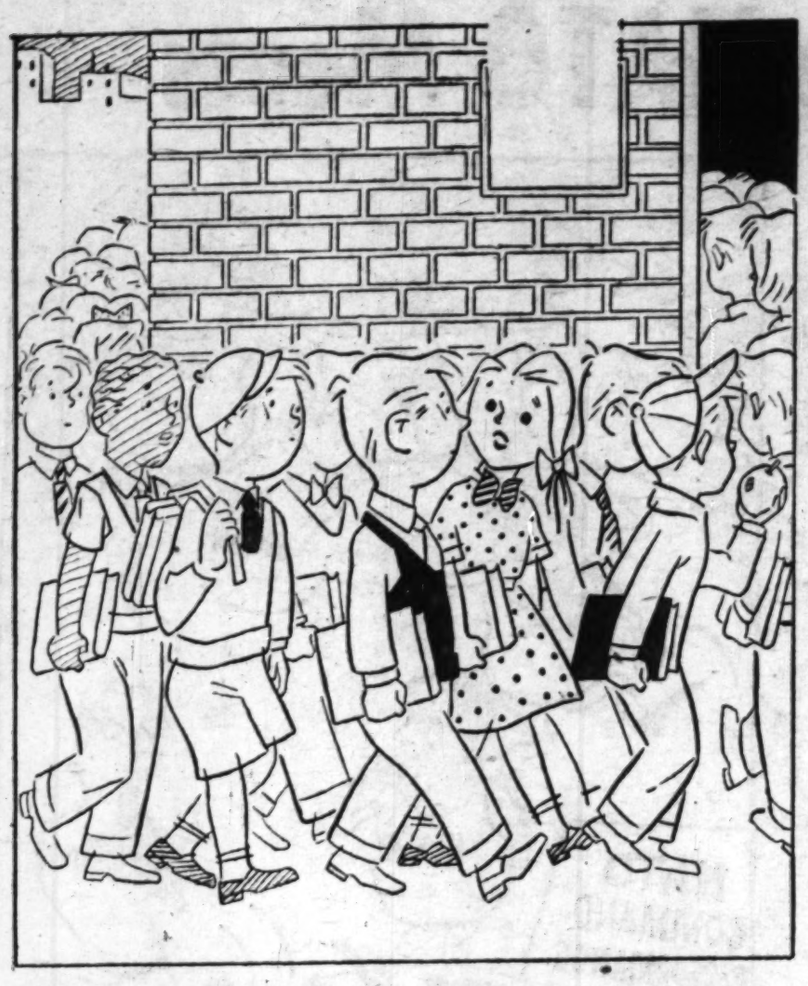
In the paper, he expresses optimistic belief that the rise of American labor will bring about new conditions to improve the lot of the average working man.

Twain was tremendously moved by an incident at a Senate Committee hearing on copyright legislation which had been held in January, 1886. At that hearing, in addition to prominent authors of the day, appeared president James Welsh of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

★

WELSH supported this legislation and claimed the support of the "four to five million" members of the Knights of Labor—a consideration exaggeration over the Knights' actual membership of about 750,000 members.

Twain, although a rich man, had always voiced faith in his writings in the underdog; and in the Knights of Labor, he saw a movement that he fel would bring salvation to humanity and the brotherhood of working people everywhere.



What We Expect from The Nation's Schools

WHAT WE WANT OF OUR SCHOOLS. By Irving Adler. John Day Co. $3.75.

By JANET STEELE

TWO SOVIET Sputniks overhead have brought a belated realiation that all is not for the best in the best of all possible worlds so far as American education is concerned. We of the Left welcome Sputniks I and II; they are a promise of man's conquest over Nature, not a threat to our freedom. But the by-product of the Sputniks—a new, critical evaluation of our educational weaknesses—is also to be welcomed.

Now, when the complacency is breaking down, is a golden opportunity to push for the achievement of the kind of education we want and need—education to develop every student to the limit of his or her capacity to learn. But we must understand the weaknesses and shortcomings of our present public school system, we must know what has to be corrected. Above all, we must know **What We Want of Our Schools.**

★

IN THIS BOOK, Irving Adler—a schoolteacher, a parent and a scholar as well as an author—has given us a valuable tool. Make no mistake, it is vitally important that we understand the problem clearly if America's children and our country are not to be shortchanged any longer.

For it is not only the obvious harm done by public penny-pinching we have to combat. It is also the impoverishment of education resulting from false educational theory.

Mr. Adler pulls no punches. After an admirably clear summation of educational theory in general and American education in particular, he draws the conclusion that:

Three major factors operate today to deprive many children of their educational birthright. The shortage of school buildings and teachers is leading to a general decline in the quality of education. A two-class system of education has emerged in the public schools, providing an inferior education for most children . . . The children of the Negro people and other minority groups are held back by segregation and other discriminatory practices."

★

THE SHORTAGE of school buildings and teachers is generally recognized. The harm done by segregation, too, has received considerable publicity. But the existence of a two-class system of education, where most children receive an inferior, watered-down education—this will seem strange and startling to most people.

The intelligence-testing movement is the rock upon which this division is based. The small stream of children who pass these tests with high grades, go into a "first" or "fast" class; the majority, with lower grades, go into a "second" or "slow" class.

This second group is supposed incapable of learning a foreign language (though many of them are already bi-lingual), or science, or higher mathematics. They are "guided" into a non-academic or vocational course in high school, a dead end with college an impossibility.

★

NO TEST can be infallible; this intelligence test is extremely fallible. It is heavily weighed in favor of middle-class, white, native-born, city children, who have no reading difficulty. It discriminates against working-class, Negro, foreign-language, or country children, and any child with a reading retardation. Says Mr. Adler:

"Based as it is on a false theory, and serving as it does to hold back the education of large numbers of children, the intelligence-testing movement must be appraised as a gigantic hoax. It is not a deliberate deception, but the result is deception nevertheless. It has deceived the intelligence-testing practitioners . . . it has deceived the teachers . . . it has deceived the parents, whose children are offered a second-rate education dressed up in pretty phrases about adjusting education to the child's ability. It has deceived the nation which gets shoddy educational merchandise in return for school taxes."

Many other factors, however, contribute to our educational dilemma. Mr. Adler's presentation of the role of thought control, "Progressive Education," discipline and juvenile delinquency, the shortcomings of the present methods of teaching reading, writing, spelling, grammar and arithmetic is stimulating and enlightening. Important critics of the present educational system are discussed with insight, clarity and perspective. In fact, this book is jam-packed with information about our school system.

There is a special chapter on "Education and the Negro People." With the same thoroughness that characterizes Mr. Adler's entire book, he paints the historical background of segregated schools,

(Continued on Page 9)

ARE WE THE ONLY P

By a Science Correspondent

THE LAUNCHING of the two earth satellites by the Soviet Union has created world-wide interest in the possibilities that have thus been opened up for extending the frontiers of human knowledge and experience. It was an American scientist who once described science as the "endless frontier."

In the Soviet Union as in the rest of the world great discussions are taking place and the public is avid for news and information about the Sputniks and also about the new vistas that have been opened for the exploration of the solar system. One of the questions that has always interested both scientist and layman is the question of life on the planets.

Prof. A. A. Tikhov, the Soviet scientist who founded the science of astrobotany, in a recent statement expressed the view that the most important development to which the launching of the satellites will lead is the landing of observers on the moon and the planets nearest the earth, Mars and Venus. He went on to say:

"I believe that the question of whether the planets of the solar system are inhabited is one of the most important problems. It is, moreover, connected with another problem of major importance—the origin of life on the earth.

"Astrobotany, the new science, which originated in Alma-Ata twelve years ago, and was later transformed into astrobiology, has provided firm grounds for the view that there is vegetation on Mars and micro-organisms on the larger planets — Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. And if that is so, micro-organisms must also live on Mars and Venus and perhaps even on the moon.

"It is to be hoped that flights to the moon will take place before very long and that then the first scientists from the earth will be able to find some primitive vegetation and micro-organisms in certain cracks on the moon."

★

TIKHOV explained that Venus is a "great enigma." This planet differs little from the earth as regards size and density, but is wrapped in thick clouds, so that very little is known about its other physical properties. Spectral analysis has shown the presence of a great deal of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but as regards other kinds of gas, such as water vapor and oxygen, the indications are most contradictory.

★

SINCE VENUS is much nearer to the sun than our own planet, the temperature there is much higher than that on the earth. It may therefore be surmised that there is life on Venus, but that it must be of a character different from that which exists on our planet.

Turning to Mars, Tikhov pointed out that the atmosphere of that planet is to a large extent free from clouds and dust, which explains why astronomers have been able to study Mars more thoroughly than any other planet.

"The opinion that there is vegetation on Mars is well grounded. It has been confirmed by numerous observations made by the staff of the astrobotany section of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in localities with a cold climate similar to that of Mars. These localities are on high mountains and plateaux, such as the mountains of Zailiisk Ala-tau in Kazakhstan and the Pamirs, and in the Arctic regions at the mouth of the Ob, in Yakutia down to the Arctic Ocean, and in certain other places.

"The reason why certain spots on Mars where vegetation was supposed to exist had a coloring different from that of the vegetation of temperate climates on the earth was a mystery to us until we found that plants growing in a cold climate on the earth had a coloring similar to that of the Martian plants. The further we proceed with our research, the more this similarity becomes manifest.

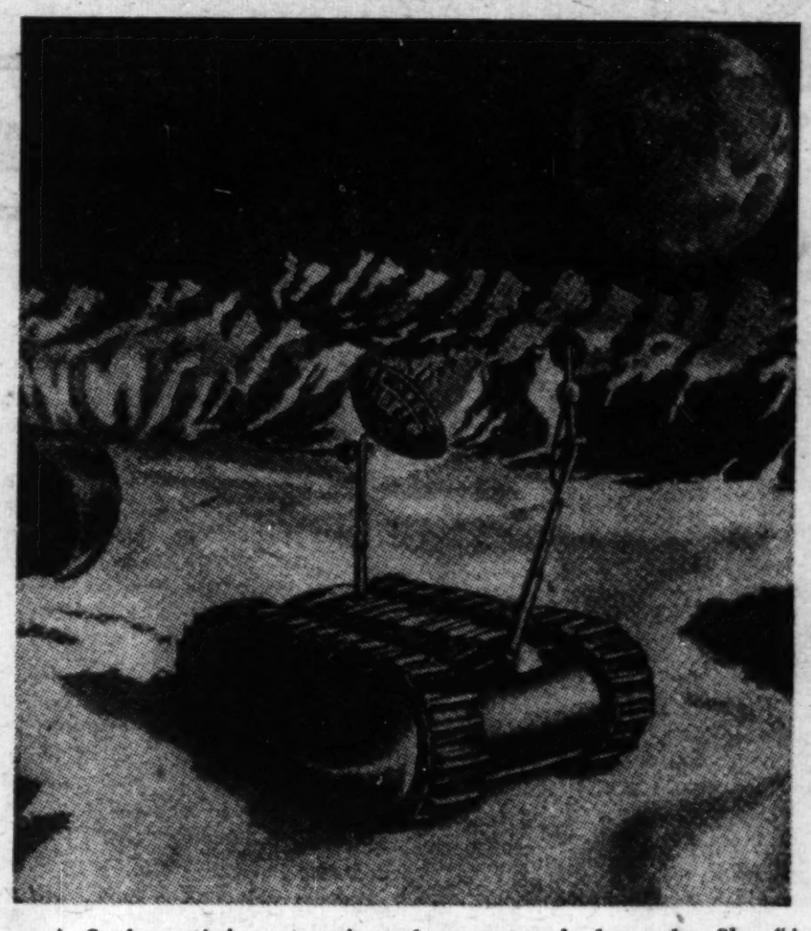
★

"HOWEVER, there are still astronomers and botanists who affirm that life does not and cannot exist on Mars. The only thing that could shake the stubbornness of these scientists and of persons who follow in their footsteps—being strangers to science—would be specimens of plants and animals brought from Mars.

"We hope that many of our contemporaries will see the day when these samples are brought from Mars.

"ARE there any beings on Mars

THIS IS SPUTNIK! The Soviet satellite is waiting for takeoff in this official photo from Moscow. The four rods are the antennae.



A Soviet artist's conception of moon-travel, from the film "A Trip to the Moon."

From My Post-

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

SIX MONTHS after coming out of prison, it was a joy to take a train up along the bank of the beautiful Hudson River, I felt a particular thrill crossing it finally at Albany, N. Y., because for six years I have not been able to pass that dividing line—the northern border of the N. Y. Southern Federal District.

All day riding through industrial upstate New York past big plants of all descriptions—was like rediscovering America. As we went further north it got colder and I was glad I took my fur coat along, which too had been locked away in cold storage for the last few years. It was a gift from a group of fur workers and while today it is rather too large for me (thank goodness!) I feel their comradeship in its warmth and beauty.

★

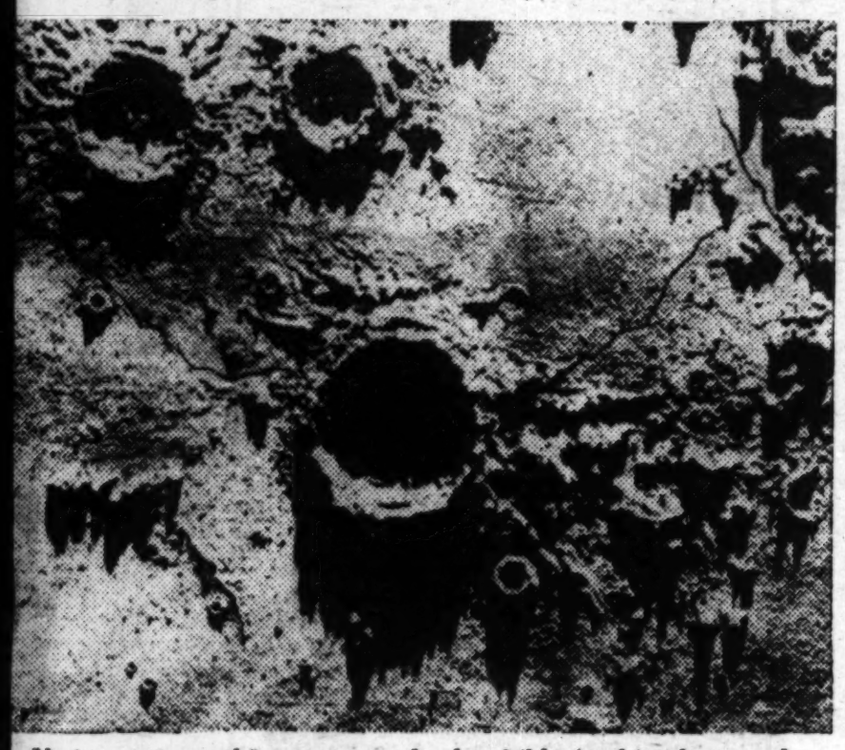
I WAS MET at the station by a group of Cleveland friends including several Smith Act defendants, some on bail, some freed; also by a conspicuous del-

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

egation of the local FBI. They did not give me the key to the city but once they checked me in. I saw no more of them during my stay. Sunday night a reception banquet was held in the Russian hall (whose only adornment was a large picture of FDR).

PLANET WITH LIFE?

During a rocket test at White Sands, N.M., an automatic camera ok this photograph of the earth from many miles away.



Vast craters on the moon are clearly visible in this photograph, en through the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson. Deep canyons, ters many miles across, and wide plains cover the moon's surface.

lowed with intellect? As yet we ve no answer to this thrilling estion. All we possess on the bject are half-fantastic supsitions that the famous Marn 'canals' have been dug by artians' to irrigate the dry soil the planet and that the two rtian satellites, with diameters of only sixteen and eighteen kilometers* and making a circle round Mars in 7 hours, 39 minutes and 30 hours 21 minutes, are artifical satellites of that planet. This supposition is supported by the fact that the force of gravity on Mars is only four-tenths of that on the earth. But the origin of these phenomena could also be a natural one.

"The final solution of the problem can only be obtained by scientists from the earth who will visit Mars."

★

WRITING before the launching of the second earth-satellite, Prof. V. Dobronravov, expressed the view that further developments with regard to future satellites must be in the direction of increasing their size and weight, for this would make it possible to have still bigger power resources for radio communication and the operation of scientific instruments.

In order that certain observations may be made more effectively the satellite should be orientated" in space. Consequently it would be desirable for it to have a device that would automatically control its flight.

★

THE NEXT STAGE will apparently be the making of radio-controlled satellite rockets possessing engines and stocks of fuel. By automatically switching the engines on or off it will be possible to move the rocket from one orbit to another. Automatic devices to brake the rocket on its entry into the denser layers of the atmosphere would be desirable, for then the satellite would be able to return to the earth and still more valuable results would be obtained from scientific observations.

"At a later stage" the article continues, "living creatures, such as dogs and monkeys, could be sent out on board a satellite to circle the earth. This will enable up to see how these creatures behave at different moments in the transitional trajectory and also during their flight along the actual orbit of the satellite."

★

WHEN the satellite circles the earth, all the objects inside it will fall under the influence of the centrifugual force of inertia, resisting the earth's gravitational pull. A living organism will find itself without weight. It is important to know how it will behave in such weightless conditions in order to organize future space travel for man.

Observations of animals will also help us to find out how this state of weightlessness affects the circulation of the blood and the alimentary processes. Human beings will travel on rockets and satellites when rockets have well-regulated engines, when the crew have already been trained to withstand a weightless condition, and when excellent space-suits have been

(Continued on Page 9)

*Ten miles and five miles approximately

Prison Diary

he guests of honor and speakwere Arnold Johnson, Hy mer and myself. Arnold, who d to be the district organizer he Party there, is an visit there it is like an Old Home Week him. The local people said, is is the best turnout we've had long time." It was hard to tell was being honored the most— Sputnik came in for its share. workers in the plants have a d of stories about it. One man has a dairy out in the country who suffered obstracism for known political views, said iness picked up right away, hbors came from miles around alk about Sputnik. It has greatincreased the interest among kers in the Soviet Union and ocialism, I was told in Cleve-l.

★

HE PARTICULAR subjects at banquet were the Christmas esty campaign for Gil Green, ry Winston and Irving Potash a new local anti-labor case. It matter now, in light of the nt Supreme Court decision, of simple justice and common decency to release them. Wherever there has been a Smith Act trial, as in Cleveland, they know the frameup character of the cases and the lack of evidence.

The local Smith Act case is still in the Appeals Court and is likely to be dropped. But a new type of conspiracy case is alarming trade unionists and workers generally in Cleveland.

Eight people—two union officers and the other six former Ohio Communist Party officials were indicted in January charged with conspiracy to violate the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law. Only the two trade unionists signed the affidavits in 1950 and 1952. It is an unprecedented indictment, which if successful, could start a whole series of such cases, similar to the Smith Act cases.

The Smith Act has been pretty well knocked out of business by the Supreme Court. So this new gimmick will be launched in Cleveland in January, when a date is set for trial. Hi Lumer, Edward Chaka and Eric Reinthaler are the Cleveland Communist defendants today. James West, Sam Reed and Andrew Remes will have to return there for trial.

★

I AM SURE all of his friends around the country will be glad to hear news of Gus Hall, who is at liberty, but limited under conditional parole, at present.

He is working, is in good health and is happy to be back to his own home cooking he said. His devoted wife Elizabeth says she's glad too, and are his beautiful daughter Barbara and his energetic young son Alvo.

Like all of us prisoners Gus lost considerable weight and is trying hard to hold the line today. On his cooking it is hard too, I assure you. Gus Hall's status is similar to that of Bob Thompson as far as the appeal on the additional contempt charges is concerned, which was recently argued by John Abt before the U. S. Supreme Court.

His contention is that it was cruel and unusual punishment to give such unheard of lengthy sentences to Green, Winston, Hall and Thompson on the contempt charge as well as a new use of the contempt charge. A favorable decision was clear the decks of that charge and guarantee the freedom and Thompson. We hope it would expedite amnesty for the others.

Socialism? Capitalism? New Turn in the Debate

By MAX GORDON

George F. Kennan, leading American "specialist" on the USSR, in a recent lecture over the British Broadcasting system, raised a couple of fundamestal theoretical questions regarding capitalism and socialism which have been getting quite an airing in our nation's press. Kennan's points, which merit exploring, are:

• The Soviet Union's rapid economic growth has been due to its early stage of industrialization. But her economy is now reaching maturity. It is "begining to run up against problems—organizational, manpower and others—which are familiar to all industrial countries." Hence its future growth will be no greater than advanced capitalist nations.

• Ouster of the Malenkov-Molotov group, followed by Zhukov, indicates instability and crisis in Soviet leadership. The crisis "is to be found in the relationship of senior figures to each other and in their relations to the people. . . ."

As regards point one, the issue is whether capitalism and socialism differ so basically as to guarantee that even at an advanced stage of industrialization, the USSR will grow more rapidly than capitalist nations.

I maintain such basic differences differences do exist. They include such well-known ones as the relative stability of the two systems, and the brakes on capitalist growth caused by joblessness, idle plant during crises and recessions, and the like.

Let me, in the space of one article, center attention on just one other factor of difference which—of all people—the Times' anti-Soviet expert Harry Schwartz noted in an item on Nov. 14.

Because the (Soviet) government owns and operates all industry," Schwartz wrote, "the typical enterprise has few of the sales, advertising, financial and legal problems that are frequently the main concerns of company heads in the U.S. and Western Europe."

He reported the USSR is jacking up engineer training to 100,000 a year, as against 25,000 in the U.S. The Soviet aim is to make the head of every enterprise, and even every foreman, a trained technical specialist. In the U. S., heads of enterprises are usually "legal, sales or even specialists."

Schwartz is saying, in specific terms, that a substantial sector of capitalism's manpower supply is used for non-productive purposes arising exclusively out of the mode of distribution under capitalism. This is true quantitatively and, as tion, legal problems, sales and certain aspects of accounting.

Since early 1956, U.S. manpower reports have emphasized that non-productive labor has outstripped productive labor (labor actually engaged in production and transport of goods). A large part of this non-productive labor is useful under any system, and does exist under socialism. But literally millions in our country are engaged in non-productive labor associated exclusively with capitalist processes and socially useless.

Hence the manpower problem referred to by Kennan assumes entirely different dimensions under socialism than capitalism. This is true quantiatively and, as Schwartz's article made clear, it is true qualitatively. Where Soviet enterprises are being manned by trained technical specialists, those in the U.S. are headed by people divorced from production. Is it not inevitable, then, that the USSR will be producing industrial "sputniks" ahead of us, as long as we adhere to the capitalist system?

• • •

To get to Kennan's second point—methods of Soviet rule. Essentially, Kennan's view is that stable institutions of rule, the political super-structure, have not been established, and hence systematic procedures for governing relations among Soviet leaders, or between leaders and the people, do not in practice exist.

GEORGE F. KENNAN

Aside for his "crisis" characterization, I believe there are elements of truth in Kennan's critique. I say this even though the Soviet Constitution does provide for organs of Soviet rule and their election by the people. But real political power rests with the Communist Party. And the Party's structure and leadership are not regulated by the Constitution, nor, as far I know, by Soviet law.

Hence relations among the real Soviet leaders, and those between them and the people, are not governed by Constitution or state law. The great mass of Soviet people, who are not Party members, do not take part even formally in the election of the actual rulers of the state.

I believe it is important to understand, however, that this lack of a stable democratic political super-structure is historically conditioned; and that inevitably, this super-structure will evolve in conformity with the socialist material base, though there may be some sharp conflicts in the process.

In all great revolutionary social change, there has been a lag between transformation of the economic base and of the legal political, ideological super-structure. This is inevitable since both leaders and people have been brought up under the previous regime and are saturated with its practices and ideologies. The old superstructure is smashed, and it takes much pioneering before a new one is erected which conforms to the new material base. It took 150 years of intermittent, yet sharp, struggles before the British bourgeoisie, first to gain power, stabilized its political institutions.

Marx saw this quite plainly. He told the Communist League in 1850:

"Crimes, abuses, selfishness, superstition, all this residue of the historical past, all this mud of capitalism will cling for 50 to 100 years before the working-class is fit to rule."

Could it have been otherwise in the Soviet Union? On the contrary, the more drastic the social revolution, the greater the uprooting required in the ideology and practices of the people. The great backwardness of old Russia, the lack of experience with democratic practice, the immense pressures of hostile imperialism, made the lag inevitable.

I believe, too, the terrible distortions of the historic process under Stalin's rule tended to delay maturing of stable, democratic political institutions. This is true not only with respect to Stalin's leadership itself. But the present far-flung apparatus worked for at least 20 years under the conditions exposed by Khrushchev, and can-

(Continued on Page 9)

CHANGE THE WORLD

OUR DREYFUS WAITS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

By MICHAEL GOLD

SAN FRANCISCO is a tourist town, and every day you will find hundreds of visitors swarming around Fisherman's Warf, where they look at the sparkling bay and the fishing fleet, buy souvenirs and eat giant crabs cooked in outdoor cauldrons that spread a delightful perfume of the salt sea.

There is another attraction popular with the tourists. A line of field glasses stands cemented by the shore, and big signs tell you that for ten cents inserted in the slot you can have a look at Alcatraz.

The Rock is half a mile away over the blue waves. The tourists can see clearly the gray walls of the famous prison, its steel bars and watchtowers and other bleak geography. However, no inmates can be seen and tourists often complain of this. They expect to be shown Al Capone at least.

Alcatraz haunts the American mind, as it does these tourists. It is our deadliest, most inhuman jail, escape-proof, and stripped of all the human climate. The worst gangsters and killers are penned here like wild beasts. Next to the electric chair, this is the ultimate punishment in America. It was designed deliberately (by scientific devils, no doubt), to be our Devil's Island.

Like its French original, Alcatraz also has its great martyr waiting in its gloom and sadism for the rising of the sun of justice in America. His name is Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs of stealing the atomic secrets, and the satellite secrets and all the other secrets which now are known to any college freshman majoring in physics.

Like Captain Dreyfus, Morton Sobell is the victim of a war party seeking by every lunatic means to conquer democracy in its own nation, then to thrust the people into the cauldron of war and death.

The Dreyfus frame-up became one of the most famous political events of our age. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a young captain of the French General Staff, was arrested on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power, in this case, Germany.

Tried by a secret court martial, Dreyfus was sentenced to solitary confinement for life on the Ile du Diable, a tropical hell off the coast of French Guiana.

Constantly, he denied his guilt. But he was a Jew, and the French reactionaries made this fact an important count against him. Whoever defended Dreyfus they called a Jew, a traitor, a paid agent of Berlin. In his solitary cell Dreyfus brooded for years. His hair turned prematurely white, and he lost all hope. Yet slowly the truth was pushing its way up through the frozen soil.

France divided on the Dreyfus case. All the progressive forces, the labor unions, the Socialists, the intellectuals led by great figures like Emile Zola, Anatole France, Georges Clemenceau and others, united behind Dreyfus. On the other side were arrayed the bitter-end royalists and clerical foes of the republic, industrialists, financiers, and all the elements that later worked for Hitler and now for John Foster Dulles.

When the famous **borderau**, or memorandum containing the secrets "stolen" by Dreyfus was proven to have been written by another officer, the Minister of War declared before the Chamber of Deputies that he had in his files several other documents, even more incriminating.

"Produce them!!" he was challenged. "Let us see ourselves!" But the Minister refused, on the grounds that these documents if revealed would imperil the security of France.

The friends of Dreyfus persisted, and the document were found to contain almost nothing, and then another officer attached to the General Staff confessed he had forged them. With his suicide, the case was split wide open. By 1906 Dreyfus was vindicated and given a higher post in the Army.

In the Dreyfus case was formed a matrix of that mighty People's Front that saved France from Hitler. We do not respond to moral issues with the fervor of the great French people, yet justice is not dead. She only lies in a drugged slumber, waiting for her deliverer, the American people.

★

AT THE trial of the Rosenbergs, the prosecution brought into court as evidence a sealed package of documents alleged to be some of the atomic secrets stolen by the defendants.

The prosecution, as in the Dreyfus case, contended that these documents were of such vast importance to American security that they could not be examined by the court or the jury.

Emanuel Block, the Rosenberg's lawyer, a noble figure who literally gave his life for this case, made his only blunder. He allowed the contention that American security would be endangered if he insisted on having these documents examined by the court.

Today most of our leading physicists have been saying that the success of the Sputniks could not be charged to any theft of American secrets. It is common knowledge today that only a superior school system, and larger budgets for theoretical science are the cause of such triumphs.

Meanwhile our Dreyfus must waste his youth, his intelligence, his warm love of family and friends, in a cell on the terrible Island of the Devil. To doubt that he will be vindicated one day is to doubt the future of our country.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

GREAT! TERRIFIC! BUT...

By JESUS COLON

MY FIRST column on "West Side Story" in the issue of Sept. 17, was titled "Before the Opening." It was based on articles in the Spanish press and on reports by Puerto Ricans who had seen the tryouts in Washington and Philadelphia.

I intended calling the second column "After the Opening." But now that I have actually seen the show, I find this title too passive for this explosive, dynamic, beautiful, though not perfect thing called "West Side Story."

"West Side Story" is everything the critics have said it is: great, terrific. But . . .

I hope this "but" will explain itself as I keep on typing what I saw and felt at the Winter Garden.

We all know by now that this music drama by Arthur Laurents, Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim, follows—not too closely—Shakespeare's drama "Romeo and Juliet." You recall the century-old feud between the Capulets and the Montagues, the families of the two lovers. In "West Side Story," the Sharks and the Jets, two teen-age gangs, the first composed of Puerto Ricans, the second of Polish-Americans, with their feuding and hating, replace the two families in Shakespeare's tragedy.

THE SHOW is powerfully dramatic, daringly original in music and staging. The work as a whole is a fine contribution—a departure in many ways from the average Broadway music drama.

On the other hand, if you look and listen carefully, you can observe an effort to stay within the Broadway tradition, perhaps a half-conscious desire not to go too far afield into originality and depiction of the REAL realism that the authors no doubt encountered in their search for material among Puerto Rican and other gangs. This brought libretist, lyricist, composer and producer to create a sort of "Broadway reality" that could lend of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come

But still, the few who know the material from primary sources will feel a lack of REAL realism and truth. Of course, sometimes truth is more drab and less dramatic than fiction with just a grain of the truth.

These things ought to be said—if not in sharp criticism, at least in a minor key. I hope they will contribute to a better appreciation of the tremendous efforts by all the artists connected with "West Side Story."

★

THERE ARE, of course, many other West Side stories about Puerto Rican teen-agers. In fact, there are many north, south, east and west side stories connected with all the Puerto Rican residents in New York that might not have the dramatic impact of a switchblade gleaming in the hand of a teen-ager, but that still might some day be dramatized as effectively as "West Side Story."

I am sure it is not the intention of the librettist or anybody else to convey the idea that this is the only tale to be told about New York Puerto Ricans. But the general theatre-goer who is under the constant pounding of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come out with the notion that "West Side Story" confirms what he has been reading.

★

THE ONLY INSTANCE in which the creators of the show make any connection between Puerto Ricans here and in Puerto Rico—to show that these Puerto Rican teen-agers here have national cultural roots and come from somewhere, is in the song "America." And in the untruthful and biased lyrics of this song and in the Spanish-Mexican rhythm of its music, the creators of "West Side Story" seem—perhaps unintentionally—to cater to the preconceived tabloid prejudices against Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

The song which sneers at and misrepresents standards of cleanliness and health in that country seems to reassure the listener's subconscious that what has been said of Puerto Rico is indeed true. The song contradicts the whole message of brotherhood and unity which "West Side Story" tries to put across at the end. I would be the last to believe that the writers of this song did it on purpose. Still the song is there.

Of course, it might be said, the song is tuneful, the lyrics catchy, it is done in the best tradtion of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is also true that when the song—a glorification of a gadget-studded America—reached its end, the entire audience broke into loud applause. But let me be accurate here—it was the entire audience less myself and two young Puerto Ricans sitting beside me.

We were the immense minority.

P.S. Before any readers start sending brickbats to me, wait until next week's column. It will also be on "West Side Story."

TV VIEWS

DON'T MINCE MY MOZART

By BEN LEVINE

STOLEN WATERS are sweet and bread eaten in secret is pleasant, says Proverbs. Perhaps this was why the Budapest String Quartet on Channel 2 gave me so much pleasure.

The time of the concert, 3 p.m. on Sunday, came at the high tide of my work, forcing me to run between the copydesk and the TV set to get some of the music between commercials.

I heard the complete slow movement of the Brahms B flat quartet, and tantalizing snatches of the Mozart Quartet in G, hardly enough for a music critic's report but enough for a TV columnist's loud applause and cries for more.

The concert, the second in what I hope will be an infinite series, was held in the late millionaire Henry Clay Frick's ex-mansion, now converted into a museum, providing glimpses of marble statues and oil paintings that gave added pleasure to those who, when they listen to music, do not shut their eyes.

★

FRICK'S ART agents ransacked the world's palaces, churches and museums to build up this collection. Now the world it getting it back via television, and in our gratitude we should give a thought now and then to the miners and steelworkers whose labor gave Mr. Frick the stolen money that stole the paintings that are so sweet to look at.

Great art has its seamy side. The statues of the Parthenon were made of the marble dug by slave miners whose life was sunless and endless torture.

Henry Grier, assistant director, and Dr. Janet P. Cox, research assistant, of the Frick collection, gave enlightening talks, between the string quartets, about Goya, Constable and Ingres. They stopped for some interesting minutes before Goya's vigorous and dramatic, "The Forge," which, they said, was painted in 1815 when Goya was 70 years old. It was, we were told the earliest realistic treatment of labor.

Mr. Frick probably did not realize it, but this prize gem is a tribute to the source of the wealth that made his collection possible.

A Communist world, we may be sure, will do better than let art collection wait on a money collector's whim.

I DOUBT, however, whether even a Communist world would offer television music surpassing the performance of Alexander Schneider and Joseph Roisman, violinists; Boris Kroyt, violist, and Mischa Schneider, cellist, that Sunday afternoon.

Although the program was free to anyone who had a TV set or could get into the Frick mansion, it bore no charity-ward atmosphere, it didn't mince Mozart or break up Brahms into tuneful bits to fit the attention span of six-year-olds. We were given the full quartets, played conscientiously, you might almost say grimly if you watched the players' faces on the TV screen, by artists who respected even a non-paying public.

Incidentally, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Education Television Association, which sponsored this program, passed the collection plate, saying we could send contributions to the association at 345 E. 46th St.

It reminded me of the time, some 30 years ago, before television, when many of us crowded into a little Lutheran church every Sunday morning to hear Lynwood Farnham play, in a year's time, all of Bach's organ works. We were glad to put something into the collection envelpes to pay for music more wonderful than you could get at Carnegie Hall.

★

STRING QUARTETS and organs are not the easiest to listen to but they are marvelously rewarding. They are not for those who regard music as background to reading or sleeping or lovemaking. They require conscious attention.

Stravinsky once said that people who shut their eyes while listening give less attention to music than those who watch the musicians. That was why he scored "A Soldier's Story" for a small orchestra and put the orchestra on the stage. And that is why quartet music is especially suitable for television, which, by skillful use of the camera, enables the listener to see closeups of the artist's face and hands, and sharpens the attention.

I have several friends who seem o spend more time in repairing hi-fi gadgets than in listening to music. Concerts like those of the Budapest String Quartet will help them develop hi-fi ears.

Declaration by 12 Socialist Lands

(Continued from Page 4)

dominion, instigating destruction of democratic freedoms, threatening the national independence of the developed capitalist countries, trying to enmesh the liberated peoples in new forms of colonialism and systematically conducting subversive activities against the Socialist countries.

The policy of certain aggressive groups in the U. S. is aimed at rallying around them all the reactionary forces of the capitalist world. Acting in this way they are becoming the center of world reaction, the sworn enemies of the people. By this policy these anti-popular, aggressive imperialist forces are courting their own ruin, creating their own grave-diggers.

So long as imperialism exists there will always be soil for aggressive wars. Throughout the post-war years the American, British, French and other imperialists and their stooges have conducted and are conducting wars in Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya, Kenya, Guatemala, Egypt, Algeria, Oman and Yemen.

At the same time the aggressive imperialist forces flatly refuse to cut armaments, to prohibit the use and production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to agree on immediate discontinuation of the tests of these weapons; they are continuing the "cold war" and arms drive, building more military bases and conducting the aggressive policy of undermining peace and creating the danger of a new war. Were a world war to break out before agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons is reached, it would inevitably become a nuclear war unprecedented in destructive force.

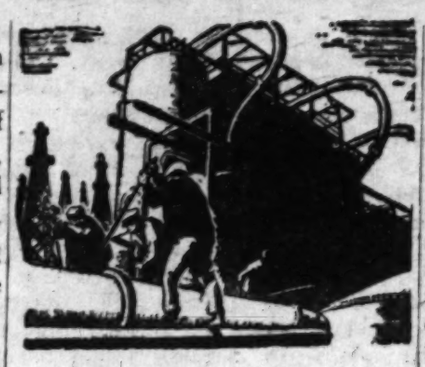
In West Germany militarism is being revived with the U. S. help, giving rise to a hotbed of war in the heart of Europe. The struggle against West German militarism and revanchism, which are now threatening peace, is a vital task facing the peace-loving forces of the German people and all the nations of Europe. An especially big role in this struggle belongs to the German Democratic Republic—the first worker-peasant state in German history—with which the participants in the meeting express their solidarity and which they fully support.

★

SIMULTANEOUSLY the imperialists are trying to impose on the freedom-loving peoples of the Middle East the notorious "Eisenhower-Dulles Doctrine," thereby creating the danger of war in this area. They are plotting conspiracies and provocations against independent Syria. The provocation against Syria and Egypt and other Arab countries pursue the aim of dividing and isolating the Arab countries in order to abolish their freedom and independence.

The SEATO aggressive bloc is a source of war danger in East Asia.

The question of war or peaceful coexistence is now the crucial question of world policy. All the nations must display the utmost



vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism.

At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting wars, as was demonstrated by the collapse of the imperialist designs in Egypt. The imperialist plan to use the counter-revolutionary forces for the overthrow of the people's democratic system in Hungary have failed as well.

The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union: the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa taking an anti-imperialist stand and forming, together with the Socialist countries, a broad peace zone; the international working class and above all its vanguard, the Communist parties; the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of the European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries are putting up increasing resistance to the plans for a new war.

★

AN ALLIANCE of these mighty forces could prevent war, but should the bellicose imperialist imperialist maniacs venture, regardless of anything, to unleash a war, imperialism will doom itself to destruction, for the peoples will not tolerate a system that brings them so much sufferings and exexacts so many sacrifices.

The Communist and workers' parties taking part in the meeting declare that the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of the two systems, which has been further developed and brought up to date in the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the Socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship among the peoples. The idea of peaceful coexistence coincides with the five principles advanced jointly by the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of India and with the program adopted by the Bandung Conference of African-Asian Conference. Peace and Peaceful coexistence have now become the demands of the broad masses in all countries.

The Communist parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task. They will do all in their power to prevent war.

The meeting considers that in the present situation the strengthening of the unity and fraternal cooperation of the Socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' parties and the solidarity of the international working class, national liberation and democratic movements acquire special significance.

In the bedrock of the relations between the countries of the world Socialist system and all the Communist and Workers parties lie the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism which have been tested by life. Today the vital interests of the working people of all countries call for their support of the Soviet Union and all the Socialist countries who, pursuing a policy of preserving peace throughout the world, are the mainstay of peace and social progress. The working class, the democratic forces and the working people everywhere are interested in tirelessly strengthening fraternal contacts for the sake of the common cause, in safeguarding from enemy encroachments the historic political and social gains effected in the Soviet Union—the first and mightiest Socialist power—in the Chinese People's Republic and in all the Socialist countries, in seeing these gains extended and consolidated.

★

THE SOCIALIST countries base their relations on principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty and non-interference in one another's affairs. These are vital principles. However, they do not exhaust the essence of relations between them. Fraternal mutual aid is part and parcel of these relations. This aid is a striking expression of Socialist internationalism.

On a basis of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance, the Socialist states have established between themselves extensive economic and cultural cooperation that plays an important part in promoting the economic and political independence of each Socialist country and the Socialist commonwealth as a whole. The Socialist states will continue to extend and improve economic and cultural cooperation among themselves.

The Socialist states also advocate all-round expansion of economic and cultural relations with all other countries, provided they desire it, on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The solidarity of the Socialist

countries is not directed against any other country. On the contrary, it serves the interests of all the peace-loving peoples, restrains the aggressive strivings of the bellicose imperialist circles and supports and encourages the growing forces of peace. The Socialist countries are against the division of the world into military blocs. But in view of the situation that has taken shape, with the Western powers refusing to accept the proposals of the Socialist countries for mutual abolition of military blocs, the Warsaw Pact Organization, which is of a defensive nature, serves the security of the peoples of Europe and supports peace throughout the world, must be presented and strengthened.

★

THE SOCIALIST countries are united in a single community by the fact that they are taking the common Socialist road by the common class essence of the social and economic system and state authority, by the requirements of mutual aid and support, identity of interests and aims in the struggle against imperialism, for the victory of socialism and communism, by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which is common to all.

The solidarity and close unity of the Socialist countries constitute a reliable guarantee of the sovereignty and independence of each. Stronger fraternal relations and friendship between the Socialist countries call for a Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy on the part of the Communist and Workers parties, for educating all the working people in the spirit of combining internationalism with patriotism and for a determined effort to overcome the survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. All issues pertaining to relations between the Socialist countries can be fully settled through comradely discussion, with strict observance of the principles of socialist internationalism.

(To Be Concluded Next Issue)

KENNAN

(Continued from Page 7)

not so easily overcome the effects of its training.

But as indicated in the first part of the article, the Soviet's socialist industrial base requires a highly educated people operating in a democratic economy. It is thus inevitable that the political institutions, as they mature and become stabilized, will have a highly democratic content.

While a lag in development of these political institutions was inevitable, I believe the obstacles created by the Stalin Era have minimized the attractive power of socialism for American workers. Nor was it any help when American Communists, failing to understand the historic inevitability of the rationalized its errors and distortions. This made it impossible to win a hearing on true Soviet achievement.

Today, it seems to me, we can all pay tribute to the vast material gains made by Soviet socialism, to the incalcuable aid it has rendered to the massive struggles for independence from imperialism of the majority of the world's people, and to its defense of peace. But, understanding the process of history, American Marxists need to maintain an objective, honest attitude toward all aspects of Soviet development, including its shortcomings. Otherwise, many will continue to be thrown by every internal political conflict and turn. And these will occur.

SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 6)

both North and South; the second-class quality of education in these schools, and the effect of many insidious forms of discrimination.

As Robert Hutchins says in his foreword: "The reason why this is an important book is that it is one of the few on education that deals with the right topics. . . . I hope that its appearance will mark a new turn in the discussion of American education."—A new, and very drastic turn, let us hope—toward education in the fullest sense of the word.

This is indeed an important book. Read it—and act.

ONLY PLANET WITH LIFE?

(Continued from Page 6)

made, capable of maintaining life in airless space.

★

MANNED rocket satellites will be able to switch from one orbit to another and to come close to one another. The crew will be able to go on to the outer surface of the flying machine. As a result it will be possible to establish "space stations" circling the earth which would be used for the assembly of spaceships and as a starting point for distant voyages in space.

It should be noted, says Dobronavov, that voyages to the moon, Mars and other planets will be mainly "ballistic" i.e. the spaceships will fly with their engines shut off, acting under the pull of one or another attracting center of gravitation. The engines will be switched on only for high-speed maneuvering, when changing course and for take-offs and landings.

In order to enable a spaceship to come with reach of the moon's gravitational pull it must be given, while in the neighborhood of the earth, a speed of roughly eleven kilometers (over six and four-fifth miles) a second. Then it will move along a greatly extended ellipise and reach a zone where the moon's pull will act on it more strongly. By maneuvering, i.e., by switching on the engines at different times, the spaceship will be able to take a circular course, fly round the moon, land on it, rise from it and again revert to the ellipitical orbit to travel back to earth.

Some of the routes for flights to the moon have already been calculated. One way journeys will take between one and five days.

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2 Scientists Here Discuss Danger of H-Bomber Crash

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

TWO SCIENTISTS here weren't sure last week just what Prime Minister Harold Macmillan meant when he told the House of Commons, Dec. 3 that the danger would be limited in the event that British and U. S. bombers based in Britain crashed while carrying nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the two differed with each other on where the most serious dangers would lie.

Queried by The Worker were Prof. of Radiology Harald Rossi of Columbia University and Brookhaven National Laboratory, and Dr. A. R. Schulert of Columbia's Lamont scientific observatory in the Palisades. Dr. Schulert is associated with Dr. J. Laurence Kulp in an Atomic Energy Commission-sponsored study of the strontium-90 content of bones from many countries.

Macmillan, according to the N. Y. Times of Dec. 4, told the House that if a plane carrying nuclear material crashed, "oxidation of the plutonium might occur." He said that the "danger would be limited and the risks were not sufficient 'to justify action that would seriously reduce the state of readiness or the training of bomber aircraft, whether British or American.'"

★

THAT PATROL of training planes were carrying nuclear weapons was revealed the previous week by Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. He said they were inactive.

"I don't know just what Macmillan was getting at," said Dr. Schulert.

He saw the chief danger from plutonium in a plane crash as being that of breathing in particles which if lodged in the lung would stay there a long time. He said plutonium, being an alpha-emitter, its rays having a very short range, presented dangers in the lungs or within the bone—but declared that if it is ingested with food or water the body rids itself of plutonium hastily through the stool, unlike strontium-90 or radium.

★

DR. ROSSI, however, said he would not want to make any estimate of how dangerous it would be without kno ing the circumstances under which the plane crashed, how much nuclear material was involved, and other facts.

He would not agree the main danger might be in breathing in released radioactive particles, saying there "may be danger from ingestion—and a much worse danger if it [plutonium] gets into the bloodstream."

"It is an internal emitter and can enter the bone through the G-I [gastro-intestinal] tract, some of it being absorbed there. The bloodstream is another possible route. I would not want to make any estimate of the hazard, how big it is."

Both scientists agreed that there were no human data on the effect of breathing plutonium into the lungs other than the related data offered by the high incidence of carcinoma (cancer) of the lungs developed over years by the Schneeberg miners in Saxony, Germany and in the pitchblende mines of Czechoslovakia.

★

THE SCHNEEBERG mines were of nickel and cobalt, and the statistical studies of the miners' lung cancer were first reported on at the International Conference on Cancer in London in 1928. It resulted in cancer of the lung becoming a compensable disease for miners of radioactive ore in Saxony, an officer of the New York chapter of the American College of Chest Physicians told The Worker last week.

Dr. Schulert said that the action of plutonium was believed similar to that of uranium. Uranium is derived from pitchblende.

Dr. Schulert's minimization of dangers from ingestion in some highly radiated district where a plane carrying nuclear materials might crash, is a reflecton of the position taken in June, 1956, by the National Academy of Sciences' committee on pathological effects, one of several reporting on radiation. "Materials such as yttrium, the rare earths, and plutonium are very little absorbed by either route," it said, alluding to the lung and gut, "and the predominant hazard will therefore be to the lung."

However, the NAS study estimated that of the amount inhaled in the lung 50 percent would be trapped in the bronchi and carried up and swallowed, and of that amount, 0.003 percent absorbed through the intestine. These observations were based on animal experimentation, and the study added that the absorption was greater in very young animals.

Dr. Rossi said, however, that recently a group of scientists in Rochester had made important studies, and he was not inclined to minimize plutonium's danger through ingestion—with milk, food or other liquids.

★

BRITAIN'S concern over a recent accident at the Windscale plutonium factory which resulted in a rise in the radioactivity of milk produced near the scene, and its temporary ban from the market, was reflected in a resolution passed by the Manchester and Salford Trades Council.

The trade union body condemned the seorecy surrounding the findings of a commission investigating the atomic power station's accident, and demanded an independent committee of scientific and medical experts to keep under review the effect on health of the nation's atomic energy program.

In the Nov. 2 issue of The New Yorker, its London correspondent noted that Macmillan's efforts to obtain closer Anglo-American pooling of nuclear-research information took place just as the public was experiencing "some of the facts of nuclear life as lived on a small, overcrowded island, and, to judge by all the talk, the experience has been shaking." The public, said the New Yorker, appeared to want a public, not a private investigation.

The leak of radioactive iodine, the New York said, "started a wave of national disquiet that is not likely to subside until people are told in words they can understand what went wrong, why the Atomic Energy Authority was so slow in saying that anything had gone wrong, why the Atomic Energy Authority was so slow in saying that anything had gone wrong, why the safety measures were fumbled . . . and, above all, that it is not likely to happen again.

"The A.E.A. first apparently said that the milk supplies of only a small area were contaminated, then abruptly spread the area to 200 square miles, instead of setting that safety margin straight off, and finally scared the daylights out of anxious laymen all over the place by convincing them that in this groping game of atomic blindman's buff the experts really knew little more than the laymen did."

Xmas Present in a Bronx RR Yard

By LESTER RODNEY

THE man took a sip of beer and shook his head up and down slowly. "Some Christmas present, eh?", he said to the Worker reporter.

He was one of three workers laid off at the New Haven RR Van Nest Shops with whom we were chatting in the northeast Bronx near the sprawling railroad yards and repair shops. Of the shop's 400 workers 289 were given the bad news three weeks before the holidays. The company calls it a "furlough," and says it hopes to do some rehiring some time or other if things get better. The bitter men and their six unions call it a layoff.

"It's really something," another one of the men said, "There's hardly more than 50 really working in there right this minute, that's all, 50."

Any severance pay to ease the jolt?

The three snorted in unison.

"Severance? What's that?", said one bitterly, "Not a cent."

How about notice.

"Four days."

"What we're getting," one of them said, "is railroad retirement and unemployment pay. We get that."

How much does that amount to?

"$42.50 a week for 26 weeks," was the answer. "That's just great pay for a family man after 27 years on this job."

Twenty seven years!

"Huh, that's nothing. This fellow has 30. I know someone laid off with 42 years on the job. There's over 50 machinists ahead of me on the list to go back if they took men back."

★

THE STUNNING layoffs in the New Haven yards are part of a grim railroad picture throughout the nation. When I called the New Haven company's office a spokesman told me, "This isn't a real big layoff story for you fellows. We've only laid off a total of 500, the rest in Massachusetts. You want a real layoff story, get the facts on the big carriers, the New York Central and Pennsy."

There are 40 percent fewer maintenance of way workers on the nation's railroads today than in 1948, this despite the shift from the 6- to the 5-day week. The employment by Grade One railroads is lower than at the depths of the depression.

"Everything is cut but the dividends," is the slogan of one union involved. Unionists have warned that it is impossible to neglect maintenance this way without creating some hazards. A recent 12-day strike in a Pennsylvania steel plant underscored this. The men refused to handle Penn RR equipment, calling it unsafe by long established practical standards. With the railroads losing business to the planes and trucks, they spend big money, it is charged, on fancy industrial engineers who quickly say there is "too much equipment" and too many men working.

★

THERE ARE SIX unions involved in the Van Nest layoff, representing machinists, electricians, sheet metal workers and other non-operating railroad workers. The six are combined under System 17, Federation of Unions, whose president, Arthur Hanson, is seeking Congressional backing for the subsidies claimed by the lines, who claim a competitive disadvantage.

Though rail business has undoubtedly gone down, it is pointed out that the workers get hit, but somehow not the dividends. One can turn to "Labor," organ of the rail unions, and read that the Boston and Maine, while slashing jobs in the name of "needed economy," is buying a fabulous 450-acre lodge estate for the use of its executives!

★

ONE OF THE three laid-off workers we were speaking to got a little worried about the possibility that this reporter might really be a railroad company man. We satisfied him otherwise. "You know," he said, "You got to be careful, there's a lot of funny things going on around here."

Another said, "You understand, we wouldn't want to put our name to anything saying anything against the railroad, after all, you've got to hope to get back."

"Yeah," said the third, "Some of us have put our lives in there, so to speak, and we have kids. Where are men our age going to go?"

Doxey Wilkerson Resigns from CP

Doxey Wilkerson, a member of the Communist Party's national committee has resigned from the party, it was made public last week. Wilkerson's resignation was contained in a letter to the party dated Nov. 25, and released by him to the press. Wilkerson said:

"I still cherish and will continue to work for the social goals which have long guided my adult life—an America where men of all races and creeds can walk together in dignity and equality, where thought and speech are truly free, where political processes are genuinely democratic, and where the vast material resources of our nation are geared to the people's needs.

"After long and mature deliberation, however, I have come—reluctantly but irrevocably—to the conclusion that, especially in the light of recent developments, the Communist Party no longer affords a framework within which I can make a constructive contribution to these ends.

donations

Following is a list of the donations received by The Worker Dec. 2 to 9.

Fanny, New York City, $50; SR, New York City, $3; AH, Flushing, $5; Sadie Van Ween, $1; Group of Chicago Lithuanians, $22; IG, Bronx, $15.

Two Local 6 waiters, $4.

Brighton, $37; AS, New York City, $1.

JK, Washington, D.C. $35; Lower East Side, $1.

EFR, Brooklyn, $25.

Flushing, $100.

PW, Brooklyn, $50; Catholic Worker, $1; East Bronx, $5; JK, Brooklyn, $1.

Toms River, N. J., $100; Sigrid, Minneapolis, $10; PRN, $2.

Kensington Group, Brooklyn, $27; Sam, Bronx, $5; TR, Denver, $1; AJL, Cleveland, $1.50; MEC, Florida, $13; AB, Ohio, $7.

HM, Montana, $73.72; OT, Alabama, $5; AB, New York City, $3; SC, Brooklyn, $10; Northwest Bronx, $10;

Pittsburgh, $75; New England, $5; Greensboro, N. C., $2; AC, New Bedford, Mass., $1; Benjamin J. Davis, $5.

Kings Highway, $20; RD, Brooklyn, $1; GH, New York City, $10.

Northeast Bronx, $30.

Queens Professionals, $100; EW, St. Loius, $5; IS, New York City, $5.

MK, Chicago, $25; RWH, Florida, $10; KB Rhode Island, $1.

AT, New England, $20; ER, New York City, $1; Western Oldtimer, $5.

New Jersey, $266:15.

Philadelphia, $50.

Workers in Coney Island, $105.

All donations to the Daily Worker and The Worker should be sent to the Committee For A Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3. Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Nepal Communist Leader Jailed

KATMANDU, Nepal.—One hundred forty-three persons, including the secretary of the Nepalese Communist Party, were arrested when police attacked a demonstration calling for early elections.

what's on

YOU are invited to a buffet dinner to honor Ben and Jennie Ratner Saturday, Dec. 14, 8:30 p.m., Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd., Bronx. Contribution $2.50. For reservations call TRemont 8-6471 or OLinville 4-1769. Proceeds Morton Sobell Defense.

Sunday Manhattan

A. J. MUSTE chairman, American Forum for Socialist Education, will speak Sunday, Dec. 15, at 8 p.m., on "Radical Parties and Socialist Regroupment," 116 University Place (near Union Square). Auspices: Militant Labor Forum.

Coming

FOR BEST ANSWER TO SPUTNIK attend Free Press Forum Friday evening, Dec. 20, 8 p.m., at Yorkville Temple, 157 E. 86 Street. Marshall Room.

SPEND the gayest New Year's Eve Dance & Entertainment featuring LIOVA and his celebrated orchestra and vocals. Tuesday, Dec. 31 at 9 p.m. Excellent buffet supper. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Av. Contr. $1.75 at door. Bring your friends and family.

Sunday Dec. 15

8:15 p.m.

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(This book was reviewed in the Dec. 8 issue of The Worker).

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on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

No, No, O'Malley!

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN! To the petitions! Tidings have arrived from Los Angeles. O'Malley hints he may come back. We demand a referendum on whether to allow him back.

Of course, Walter isn't serious. This is just "the arm" to get what he wants, which is, roughly, half the state of California. Nonetheless, it is certainly the cue for Brooklynites to leap into action for a referendum on whether to allow him back or not.

In case you haven't been following the adventures of poor little Walter against the "special interests," here's a quick rundown. A citizens' petition to put the Chavez Ravine giveaway program to a vote was successful. They don't oppose the Dodgers coming to their fair city, now the country's third largest, they only object to the highway robbery involved. Why, they want to know, does he get a gift of 315 acres of choice land when the Giants in San Francisco only need 90? (The largest Stadium in baseball, at Cleveland, needed but 52 acres.) How come O'Malley gets the parking concession, which can run to nearly half million a season? Why can't the city give the taxpayers a wee break? How come the city granted O'Malley's strange request to rezone Chavez Ravine into a category permitting any kind of commercial enterprises and buildings, having nothing to do with a baseball field?

The whole story is one for a modern day Lincoln Steffens to dig his teeth into. The stuff is starting to come out now that the courageous petitioners are refusing to roll over and play dead to the swindle.

Six years ago over 3,300 families, mostly poor, were thrown out of their Chavez Ravine homes and told a low rent public housing works was to be erected. Suddenly a couple of City Councilmen changed their votes, and swung to the side of real estate interests. It was enough to tip the balance. No project. Some time later Ed Davenport, a councilman who suddenly switched his vote, died, and $30,000 in nice crisp bills was found in his safe deposit box, as well as another like amount in his checking account. His widow admitted the money represented "gifts" to the Councilman.

★

Canadian Story

THE CANADIAN TRIBUNE, reporting on the historic visit of the Soviet ice hockey team to the land which owns the game, says there were some who "didn't think that Canadian fans would enjoy this 'foreign type' of hockey. Standing room only crowds who constantly applauded the clean play put the skids to that theory."

After losing their opener at Toronto and tying the next, the Soviet team started to roll, winding up with an astounding 10-1 rout of Ottawa, and an overall record of 5 victories, 2 defeats and one tie. Friendly relations between the players was the order of the day.

Of course, the Canadian teams were not professionals, but amateurs. But the amateurs are good, rating about the way our top few college basketball teams stand in relation to our pros. The Russians are also amateurs, all holding down regular jobs, or going to school.

★

JOURNALISM DEP'T

JUST AS YOU must, I know someone who thinks I'm all wet about socialism, but fervently joins us in the realization that the number one job for humanity, no matter what social systems it decides on later, is to end the big bomb nightmare threatening the whole works.

He is also someone who shakes his head in wonderment at how the Soviet Union "wins the propaganda battles from the United States."

So I just went over one story with him in Wednesday's New York Times. It was about a new Soviet note to Eisenhower, saying the two big countries should get together and talk things over, and expressing a willingness as a practical start in the right direction to join us in immediately stopping all the frightfully dangerous bomb tests.

The headline: "SOVIET AGAIN ASKS EAST-WEST TALKS; WASHINGTON COOL." While the footsteps of the Soviet messenger delivering the co-existence proposition are still warm, Washington is already cool. "The document was dismissed as a limp restatement of oft-heard themes and proposals. . .", the story said. That really disposes of the merit of proposals to save the world, doesn't it? . . . they've been making such proposals before!

"The State Department was less interested in the letter's content that its timing." Isn't that something to tell a worried world. The story also said officials termed it an attempt to "muddy the diplomatic waters." A proposal to end poisoning of the atmosphere is muddying the waters!

After going over this story, and being a reasonable person, he may never ever again ask with such total bewilderment, "How do they win world opinion against us?"

NATIONAL STANDING—CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN
as of week ending December 9, 1957

STATE	WKR GOAL	TO DATE	D.W. GOAL	TO DATE	FUND DRIVE GOAL	Raised To Date
Connecticut	150	81	75	50	$750	$631.50
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom	..	15	..	12	..	276.00
Illinois	1,000	757	200	220	5,000	3,881.91
Indiana	50	49	25	33	750	268.00
Iowa	..	12	..	9	250	5.00
Maryland - D. C.	175	208	100	159	1,500	1,121.50
Michigan	300	388	100	117	2,000	1,041.56
Minnesota - Dakotas	250	362	60	56	1,000	887.50
Missouri	50	46	15	28	500	200.75
Montana, Idaho	35	30	10	11	..	126.72
New England	175	188	75	110	2,500	2,125.80
New Jersey	500	320	150	137	4,500	2,685.15
Ohio	200	135	75	75	2,000	974.50
Oklahoma, Arkansas	..	7	..	8	..	10.00
Eastern Pennsylvania	500	299	125	125	4,500	2,712.50
Western Pennsylvania	30	28	15	22	1,000	786.50
South	..	81	..	71	..	789.50
West Virginia	..	6	..	5	..	5.00
Wisconsin	150	142	60	43	1,500	833.75
Miscellaneous	2000	382	100	372	..	464.38
Total (outside N. Y.)	3,500	3,536	1,300	1,663	25,000	19,827.52
New York State	5,500	2,101	1,000	659	75,000	40,297.77
Total U. S. A.	9,000	5,637	2,300	2,322	$100,000	$60,125.29

AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 2)

leader for several hours to settle long-standing disputes.

The conflict stemmed mainly from the fact that to this day the AFL, later the AFL-CIO, operated throughout the world through its own machinery the "Free Trade Union Committee" headed by Lovestone. Through that machinery the funds collected here in unions, ostensibly for international solidarity were used mainly for subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries. This by-passing of the ICFTU reached the point that the AFL-CIO even arranged the "training" of people allegedly for leadership in African unions, who were brought to the U. S.

★

THE FORMER CIO people, notably Reuther and Jacob Potofsky opposed the idea of a separate machinery and Lovestone's influence. Beneath that dispute in U.S. labor there was also considerable difference on foreign policy questions, such as often led to a clash between Meany and Reuther or Potofsky.

Repeated efforts by the CIO people to get Lovestone's removal, failed. This even led to Potofsky's resignation from the co-chairmanship of the international affairs committee of the AFL-CIO and Reuther's refusal to take his place, leaving Meany in sole chairmanship.

As a result of the conferences, here, the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to eliminate the "Free" Trade Union Committee and thus liquidate Lovestone's post. Henceforth, all matters will come to the AFL-CIO's international department, with Lovestone to be a member of its committee. The "training" of Africans is to be left to the ICFTU and the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to henceforth work through the ICFTU.

Does this stop mean the power of Lovestone is curtailed? Even the CIO leaders privately say they are keeping their fingers crossed. They count on the reported move under way to place a former CIO man at the head of the International Affairs Department. Some said it may be Michael Ross, who headed that work in the CIO.

★

THE BIG QUESTION as after the last convention, is whether the AFL-CIO will be able to mobilize and pick up steam for much of the convention's positive program on the domestic scene. The active attention of the convention was almost entirely pitched on the expulsion and corruption issues, and almost no one showed interest in foreign affairs.

Much will depend now on whether the expulsions and the dispute between the industrial and craft unions, flares up into a costly war between unions. If such warfare develops, much of the program adopted here will go out of the window and labor will be spending its money and manpower fighting an internal war and a defensive, most likely losing, struggle, against the enemies of labor.

But if, as some here think, it will be possible to avoid such struggle, it may be possible to give the program life notwithstanding the fact that the total of organized workers outside the AFL-CIO is now about four million. Both Meany and Reuther are stressing the idea that the threat from the outside will prevent labor from fighting inside.

World to Get Sputnik's Info

PARIS. — Information received from the two satellites will be distributed to the world before the end of the month. Prof. V. V. Belussov, chairman of the Soviet committee for the International Geophysical Year, said last week. He is here for a meeting of the IGY international committee.

All donations to the Daily Worker and The Worker should be sent to the Committee For A Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3. Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

BULGANIN, NATO, PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

As Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, George Kennan, Walter Reuther, Robert Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action, Walter Lippmann, Cyrus S. Eaton, James P. Warburg, Marriner S. Eccles (ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board); and such newspapers as the Republican Washington Post and the independent Democratic N.Y. Post, while for the most part approving the big military build-up, are especially arguing for top-level negotiations with the Russians.

Stevenson's assertion in a speech last Monday that we **"must learn to live not only with our allies but our adversaries"** was further developed by Warburg in a letter to the New York Times (Dec. 11), in which he said that **"the sole alternative to the 'unthinkable' but by no means improbable nuclear holocaust . . . is give-and-take negotiations. . . ."**

And in his Nobel Peace Prize lecture Lester B. Pearson, former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, said: **"What is needed is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and negotiation that may be available; or, more important, that can be made available. . ."** While Pearson opposed a "spectacular" summit meeting, he urged **"frank, serious and complete exchanges of views — especially between Moscow and Washington. . . ."**

THESE and similar statements reflect sentiment among the people which, though not free of confusions, is nevertheless deep. This is confirmed by a new Gallup Poll which shows strong support for wider exchange of ideas, information and goods with the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the results of this survey, George Gallup, director of the poll, writes (Herald Tribune, Dec. 8): **"Concern over the military implications of 'sputnik' and the public's demand for a 'new look' at our defense policies . . . has not altered basically the country's general desire to coexist peacefully with the Russians."**

A further clue to opinion among important religious and pacifist groups is indicated in proposals made by the Friends Committee on National Legislation and published in the December issue of its Washington Newsletetr. Entitled, "Alternatives to the Present Policy," this statement begins:

"The United States should turn away from a policy of attempting to achieve peace through military strength and toward a policy of peace through negotiation, disarmament, friendship, strengthening the UN and moving in the direction of world law."

OUTSIDE the United States the situation is not a happy one for Dulles, nor does it augur well for NATO's future if it persists in continuing to be an anti-Soviet war alliance. The Herald Tribune reports (Dec. 11): **"The idea of neutralism for Europeans nations has spread rapidly in the past few days."**

In France Premier Felix Gaillard warned against the "danger" that neutrality will spread. In Britain both Laborites and independent Conservatives expressed fear that British proposals for the NATO conference would, as a New York Times dispatch put it Dec. 11), **"involve the surrender of the government's power to decide between peace and war."**

Perhaps most significant of all is the neutralist wave sweeping Western Germany where the Adenauer regime is the most loyal of all the partners of the Dulles policy. The number two party of West Germany, the Social Democrats, are reported to have asked the government to present to the NATO meeting the following program:

- No nuclear weapons, no missiles or missile bases, and no development or production of these weapons in Western Germany.
- Negotiations for creating an atomic-free zone in Europe, and foreign troops to be withdrawn from this area.
- An immediate end to nuclear weapons tests without any political or military conditions.

THIS program dovetails pretty much with recent proposals of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and of the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In the light of this situation there is special significance in a suggestion made by—believe it or not—the U. S. Ambassador to West Germany, David K. E. Bruce, that **"a new initiative be taken, if necessary, by powers other than the United States and the Soviet Union, toward breaking the disarmament impasse."**

Though the State Department hastened to explain that Bruce was expressing "just a personal view," there are growing millions of such "personal views" all over the world.

Clearly the time is ripe for a new initiative by the greatest power of all—the people—to change a foreign policy that sows war—not peace, danger—not security, that blocks the path to great social progress for ourselves and all mankind that can come from an affirmative response to the socialist system's challenge to peaceful competition and co-existence.

An alternative to that reactionary, suicidal policy is in the making. Bulganin has written a letter to Ike. As the Cleveland business tycoon, Cyrus S. Eaton, says: **"Let's meet the Russians half way."**

Aptheker to Talk On 'Freedom Today'

"Freedom and Socialism" will be the theme of a new series of forums to be held on Sunday evenings at the Academy Hall, 853 Broadway.

The first in the series will be led by Herbert Aptheker, Marxist educator and author, who will discuss the question, "What Is Freedom Today?" His lecture will be given on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 8:14 p.m. In it he will deal with the meaning of individual freedom, its relation to the social structure, changing conceptions of freedom, and the problems of guarantees. Admission to the forums is $1.

MISSILE MOGULS GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1)

nose cones for two giant hydrogen bomb missiles. These are the 5,000-mile Atlas (an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile), and the 1,500-mile Thor.

The Thor's nose cone will be pointed at the Soviet Union from bases in Birtain, Spain and North Africa and France if Secretary of State Dulles' plans are carried out. That is when the kinks in the Thor have been ironed out. The missile's tests have been unsuccessful to date.

One might mention other Vanguard profiteers. But the Rockefeller-Mellon and the Morgan banking firms will suffice.

And the principle is plain. It is folly for bankers to compete with Socialist scientists in the scientific field.

It may be unfair to blame the bankers alone for the goofing. The Navy brass hats had something to do with it. For Vanguard is a Navy project. And one thinks Admiral Bennett, the Navy research chief, who tried to belittle the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik. Anybody could "throw a hunk of iron" into the sky, this brassy bureaucrta sadi.

Behind New York's Subway Strike

By MAX GORDON

WHATEVER THE FORM of the costly conflict on New York's subways, the real source lies enclosed in the pay envelopes of the city's transit workers.

The striking motormen, who have crippled the vital subway system for the past week, say all they want is the right to have their own craft union, instead of having to bargain through the industrial Transport Workers Union.

But scratch the surface a bit, and you find their true gripe is their wage scale and the way it compares with that of other workers.

The elemental fact is that wages of transit workers in New York, like that of public workers generally, have kept pace neither with the cost of living nor with the wages of other industrial workers. Just to take some figures as regards the motormen:

• Since the war's end their gross weekly pay has gone up by 43 percent. This has not quite kept pace with the cost-of-living, which, according to government figures, has risen by 46 percent. They get $92.80 gross, or an average of about $70 to $75 after all deductions.

• The average industrial wage nationally has gone up by 85 percent during that same period.

★

IN ADDITION, the motormen tend to compare their wages with those of supervisory employes of the transit system, the salaried workers. They find they have fallen far behind.

An assistant train despatcher, for instance, now gets $6400 a year, or $1200 a year more than a motorman. The motormen remember when they were getting more, and they resent it. They figure they have the most responsible, nerve-wracking jobs in the system.

This, then is the really explosive element behind the disruption of service, which has dislocated the life of the city these past several days.

★

THE STRIKING motormen tend to blame the Transport Workers Union for this economic squeeze on them. Until two years ago, most of them were TWU members, and they believe their special craft interests were neglected by that industrial union.

But the fact is that the wages of transit workers in general, outside of the supervisory help, have followed the same unhappy trend.

Because of the motormen's strong feeling that they had been neglected by the TWU, their strike has taken the form of demand for recognition of their craft union, organized in late 1955.

Their battle is specifically directed against a Transit Authority decision to hold a bargaining election, set for this coming Monday, for a single union for all transit workers. They want a separate craft election for motormen, and several other small craft groups have joined them in this demand.

★

STRANGELY, if they should win this demand, they would emerge the loser. For the inevitable effect would be to weaken the TWU and fragmentize the transit workers.

Yet by the very nature of the industry, the TWU has to bear the brunt of struggle for higher wages and other demands of the transport workers. Motormen total less than 10 percent of the city's transit employes. No matter how powerful their pressures, the Transit Authority could not grant them pay increases far out line with those received by other workers.

The ability of all to improve conditions thus depends on the power of the Transport Workers Union, and weakening of that union would hurt them all.

TWU LEADERS have made it plain they are going to work for a major change in conditions in the next contract at the beginning of the year. They have projected a 65 cents an hour package increase.

How much of this they can win depends on the amount of strength they can muster. It will not help the motormen if the TWU is weakened, and the pattern it sets is thus less favorable to the workers. Yet, this has been the effect of their strike. And if they should win their demand for a craft set-up, the effect would be even worse.

On Monday, the election to determine who bargains for the workers on an industry-wide basis will take place. As regards the subway system, the only group to file outside of the Transport Workers Union is an unknown "International Transport Employees" Union. Neither the Motormen's Benevolent Association, representing the striking motormen, nor other craft groups has filed. Neither has the American Transport Union, a group of dissident ex-TWU members.

The belief is these groups will try to develop a boycott. But a small vote will plainly weaken the position of the TWU in the forthcoming negotiations. The interests of all transport workers would obviously dictate the largest possible vote for the TWU in order to make it possible to wrest the maximum from the TA.

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AS A TWU official confessed in a TV broadcast Wednesday evening, however, the motormen do have legitimate grievances. There has been a tendency generally among the great industrial unions built over the past 20 years to submerge the special interests of skilled workers. This has caused headaches to them. And one learns quickly from the striking motormen that they feel strongly on this. Strengthening of the TWU thus requires that its leaders take steps to end the rift with craft workers by taking their needs into account.

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IN THIS connection, two major New York labor leaders—Louis Hollander, state CIO head, and Harry Van Arsdale, city AFL head—have publicly urged the motormen to end their strike and go back to the TWU as the best way to improve their condition.

The Daily Worker, in its editorials during the week, has been urging mediation by these labor leaders to end the strike and reunite the workers in one industrial union, with necessary provision for safeguarding the interests of the skilled workers.

Governors Pledge Interstate Aid To Civil Rights

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE FIRST GOVERNORS' conference on civil rights ever held ended Thursday with the decision to "expand interstate cooperation to protect and strengthen the rights of the individual."

The conference met at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel under the leadership of Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan. Gov. Williams is chairman of the permanent group.

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ALTHOUGH ONLY six of the 12 governors expected were present, all 12 were represented by appointees or other officials.

Governors present at the conference in addition to Williams and Harriman, were Robert Meyner of New Jersey, Orville Freeman of Minnesota, Robert D. Holmes of Oregon and Steve McNichols of Colorado. Other states represented were Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

EACH GOVERNOR agreed to assign one person to an interim subcommittee responsible for planning the work of the committee. The governors' committee accepted, as a guide for cooperation among the states, the following:

• Joint industrywide study of and conference with industries operating between our states to help achieve industry-wide cooperation with our laws.

• Exchange of research and information and such joint programs as will increase our knowledge of the extent and causes of discrimination and the most effective means of eliminating them.

• Initation of cooperative study which will improve social and economic mobility, encourage development of skill among members of minority groups, improve apprenticeship training programs and guidance counseling services and encourage minority youth to train, according to their abilities and apply for jobs for which they may qualify.

• Joint action by state agencies to secure the support and cooperation of civic and religious groups and of national organizations representing management and labor.

The conference recommended improving the President's Committee on Government Contracts by establishing "cooperative relationships" between it and state and local agencies. It urged that:

• The Federal government require with non-discrimination clauses in Federal contracts.

Gov. Holmes was elected secretary of the group to serve with Gov. Williams.

At a luncheon meeting the governors were hosts to members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, which issued the now famous 1947 report (under President Truman) titled, "To Secure These Rights."

Statements at the luncheon by most of the members credited much of the civil rights progress in the past ten years to the pioneer work of their committee.

Among the members making statements were Morris L. Ernst, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Robert K. Carr, Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Mrs. Sadie Alexander.

In welcoming the governors and their guests, Gov. Harriman said, "We have demonstrated by our actions our belief that states have duties as well as rights, and that one of the most important of these duties is to ensure equal protections for all our citizens. One of the primary duties of the Federal government is to lend support to state civil rights laws when called upon to do so."

Harriman criticized the President's Government Contracts Committee for not having become "the force for the protection of equal opportunities that it was expected to be," adding:

"It is high time that this committee took action commensurate with its responsibility." To which Gov. Williams of Michigan gave an audible "Amen."

Both governors insisted that the only answer to equal opportunities in employment for Negroes and other minorities is a Federal fair employment practices law.

Motormen Vote

STRIKING MOTORMEN on the New York Ctiy subway system were scheduled to meet Thursday evening, as this edition of The Worker went to press, to determine whether to end their four-day walkout. The strike weakened earlier in the day as 70 percent of the lines were back in operation.

Mayor Wagner promised the workers they would not be fired if they returned to their jobs. State Supreme Court Justice Francis Conlon dismissed a Transit Authority motion to imprison strike leader Frank Zelano for contempt of an anti-strike injunction.

Magil Refused Passport to Cover NATO Meet

A. B. MAGIL

A. B. Magil, Daily Worker and The Worker foreign editor, has been denied a limited passport to cover the NATO conference opening in Paris Monday.

Magil received a wire from Frances G. Knight, director of the Passport Office, which said:

"In view of statements in your application your entitlement to passport facilities is precluded by passport regulations."

John Gates, editor in chief, and Simon Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker, immediately wired Secretary of State John Foster Dulles urging a reversal. They also got in touch with the U.S. delegation to the conference in Paris.

Automation Won't Come Easy, Engineer Tells Parley Here

More than 400 persons gathered together to consider "America's Future in the Age of Automation and Atomic Energy" Dec. 7 were reminded that shorter hours will not come about without a struggle.

In a paper by Carl Dreher, engineer and author, read by Sidney Lens, secretary of the American Forum for Socialist Education, sponsoring the all-day conference, the opening session in the Great Northern Hotel was told:

"It is sheer hypocrisy to pretend that . . . automation will be gently insinuated into an economy where all is sweetness and equity. Business is not a philanthropical enterprise.

"Publicists talk about the future 6-hour day or 4-day week as if such things come about automatically with the mechanization and automation which make them possible," Dreher said.

"Actually every decrease in hours has been bitterly contested and older workers can remember when the 60-hour week was standard, as it still is in Spain, for instance, and proposals for a 48-hours week were regarded as pure Bolshevism. Shortening of hours has been accomplished by industrial diplomacy and industrial warfare."

DREHER, AUTHOR of the new book, "Automation: What It Is, How It Works and Who Can Use It," said that automation could promote leisure—and tension. He said the emotional stresses of the automated production line could not be underestimated. Operators still on the assembly line will be the limiting factors in production, he said, the machines not being subject to fatigue. An increase in coronary attacks and other disease from pressure seemed likely to Dreher.

"The education children are getting today does not fit them for automation—or possibly for anything about the general problems of increased automation "it isn't doing it." He said that "industry, which increasingly dominates education, is curbing future expansion of technically trained personnel by an ultimately self-defeating concentration on its present needs." College mathematical experts are being picked off to serve industry rather than the educational plant, he said.

Frank Bello, science editor of Fortune magazine, said productivity in the factory has increased 45 percent in the last ten years. This was achieved with only a 15 percent rise in the total labor force, and he foresaw another 15 percent rise in the next decade, from the present 71 million to 81 million, with a like increase in productivity. Most dramatic change in the last decade was in agriculture, where farm labor dropped from eight million to six million, or 24 percent, he said.

ANNIVERSARY EDITION JAN. 26

The date of the 34th anniversary issue of The Worker has been set for Jan. 26. It had previously been scheduled for Jan. 12.

This will give us all more time in which to plan the widest circulation of the issue and to get greetings from our friends and supporters in the labor movement.

We expect to put out an enlarged birthday edition of the paper that will dramatize in pictures and on-the-spot recollections the momentous struggles that the Daily Worker and The Worker reported and help organize during three of the stormiest decades in our country's history.

A good part of the Jan. 26 issue will be devoted to thought-provoking and readable articles on labor, foreign affairs, science and culture. We anticipate that the anniversary edition will attract the attention of many Americans who do not agree with our position on all questions. This provides us with unusual opportunities for making new friends.

You can help make our 34th birthday a success by ordering an extra bundle or two of The Worker for Jan. 26 and by sending a greeting for publication on that date.

Our greeting rates are: One inch, $8; two inches, $15; four inches, $25; eight inches, $50; quarter page, $95; half page, $190; full page, $380.

All checks and money orders for bundles and greetings should be made out to the F. & D. Printing Co., 35 E. 12 St., New York City 3.

Missile Moguls Were Guilty in Vanguard Goof

Michigan edition
The Worker
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By ART SHIELDS

THE VANGUARD satellite explosion is blowing more dollars to the big Missile Kings, who goofed the moon launching. For Defense Secretary McElroy is giving the goofers more millions to try again. The Vanguard project had cost the taxpayers $110,000,000 already, before the rocket burst into flames. And no good American would begrudge our scientists many times that much. The money was not handled by scientists, however. It went to a bunch of war profiteers, who care nothing for science. Their god is The Dollar.

The Vanguard contractors, who got the money, are headed by the (Glenn L.) Martin Co. of Baltimore, Md. This company is one of America's biggest Wall Street profiteers. It has sold the government billions of dollars of stuff before. It is controlled by the Rockefeller and Mellon interests. And it is typical of the greedy gang that spends the Defense Departments annual budget of 38 billion dollars and more.

You will find no scientists on the Martin board, no matter how hard you look. The goofers are bankers instead. For the prime contractor of Project Vanguard is run by Wall Street money men. And we turn to director Frank F. Russell as a beginning.

★

DIRECTOR FRANK F. RUSSELL of Martin is also a director of the seven billion dollar Chase-Manhattan Bank of New York. He is also the chairman of the giant Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., which exploits thousands of Indian miners in Peru. But the Chase bank connection is the big thing so far as the Martin firm is concerned.

Banker Russell is the representative of the Rockefeller family in the Project Vanguard set up. For the Rockfellers have been a power in Martin's since they bailed out the aviation company five years ago. The company was deeply in debt at the time. And it was helped by the oil family's Chase-Manhattan Bank, with Laurence Rockefeller (one of the five brothers) chipping in a million of his personal funds besides.

★

OTHER big Martin directors include:

EVERETT H. PIXLEY, vice president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. . . . The Mellons are Rockefeller allies. They control some ten billion dollars of corporate assets altogether (compared to the Rockefellers' sixty-one billions). And they are deep in the Defense Department trough.

DUNCAN M. SPENCER, chairman of the powerful Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York, and a trustee of the billion dollar Bowery Savings Bank.

HOWARD BRUCE, director of the powerful Fidelity, Baltimore National bank, and the B. & O. Railroad, the U. S. Shipping Line and other giant firms. Bruce represents Baltimore's financial aristocracy on the Martin board.

ALEXANDER H. ROYCE, a big Wall Street financier, who also sits on the board of the great Patino mining company that ruled Bolivia many years.

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THESE VANGUARD contractors are able and successful financiers. They know the ins and outs of the Stock Exchange as well as Al Capone knew the beer joints of Cicero, Ill. They must be given credit for that. And they know the brass hats in the Army, Navy and Airforce, who buy their wares, just as well.

But these Vanguard bankers have a very blind side. They know nothing of **Science** and little of **Technology** either. **Space, Cosmic Rays** and the mathematics of ballistics are as much a mystery to them as the theories of Karl Marx. And they have just one yardstick in measuring a scientist. How many dollars can this fellow bring in, they ask when a physicist is hired.

The Vanguard's $110,000,000, of course, is just the beginning. The next attempted shots from the Florida base will bring in more millions. And the profits may rise to astronomical heights should we learn how to shoot for the Moon and the Planets while America is still under the capitalist system.

★

THE MARTIN company's net profits on all its operations have already reached the dizzy altitude of 17 percent a year. That's 77 percent on its actual investment AFTER all taxes are paid. (See Fortune Magazine, Oct. 1957).

And meanwhile, the government is rushing more millions to the Rockefeller-Mellon firm for the 5,000 mile **Titan**. The **Titan**, an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, is still just in the "development" stage. Production is an indefinite distance ahead, the financial papers recently said. Some basic scientific problems must still be worked out, these journals reported. But Secretary McElroy, the former soap salesman, is impatient with such scientific delays. The job must be rushed, he announces. The workers must be pushed on an overtime basis. And plans for a giant **Titan** plant in Denver have already been laid.

This suits the Martin directors all right. For the company expects to get a good chunk of the extra two billions that McElroy has been talking about. The Secretary said that the missile step up may boost the arms budget another two billions a year.

★

GENERAL ELECTRIC Corp. is also mopping up more Vanguard profits. G.E. is the Martin firm's biggest sub contractor. It has charge of the first stage of the launching rocket. It made the rocket engine that went up in flames when the firing button was pressed. And it will get more millions for the Navy's next Vanguard space attempt.

General Electric, incidentally, is a child of the J. P. Morgan banking interests. And its profits of last week's goofing go into Wall Street pockets.

These Vanguard profits, however, are only a beginning. For G.E. was recently given a $150,000,000 contract to develop the

(Continude on Page 11)

People's Welfare Under Attack

The threat that's greater than Sputnik

Institute of Life Insurance

There's a job for each and every one of us to do. For example—

Each of us should encourage those who represent us in government to make every effort to balance new expenditures for defense with less spending in other areas.

Employers and employees together need to realize that our economy cannot afford wage and price in-

The Institute of Life Insurance, representing the multi-billion dollar insurance trust, demands that Congress cut welfare items out of the budget to pay for more missiles.

—For details see page 3

Bulganin, NATO and Peace

By A. B. MAGIL

THE MOST constructive contribution to the NATO heads-of-government meeting, opening in Paris Monday, was made by the head of that government against which this war alliance is directed—Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union.

The State Department interpreted Bulganin's letter last week to President Eisenhower proposing top-level East-West negotiations as designed to break the NATO meeting. Actually it could help make it. It could help lift it out of the Dulles doldrums, dissipate the deadly scorpions-in-a-bottle atmosphere that is enveloping it even before it opens, and give it a positive focus.

For Bulganin is proposing what increasing numbers of Americans and millions all over the world are urging in the agonizing reappraisal of our bankrupt foreign policy that is now taking place. The Soviet sputniks have proved to be the catalyst that is bringing to a head the global revulsion against the follies and failures of the Dulles policy.

★

AT HIS PRESS conference last Tuesday Dulles said that the important thing for the NATO conference to do is to "re-emphasize the spirit of unity." Unity for what and on what basis? To combat a non-existent threat of aggression with "positions of strength" that have proved a mirage?

Is it to be unity for that "preventive war" against the Soviet Union which some of our more lunatic generals and politicos used to urge in the days of our imagined A- and H-bomb monopoly—and which the current issue of the big business magazine, U. S. News and World Report, advocates in thinly veiled terms?

Is it to be unity to impose U.S. missiles on allies that don't want them and British, French, Dutch or U.S. colonialism on peoples that don't want it?

Is it to be unity for a stepped-up cold war and arms race against the millions everywhere who demand peace and the negotiations that can produce it?

This is the issue—the issue of whether to talk it out or prepare to shoot it out—that faces the NATO conference.

★

THE GREAT debate on foreign policy now unfolding in our country, as in every nation shackled to NATO, is developing along two lines.

The Eisenhower Administration, the Republican high command and their critical partners of the Democratic Advisory Council, faced with the fact that the Soviet Union has left us far behind in developing the "ultimate" weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile, propose: more billions for so-called defense at the expense of essential social needs, a "crash program" to catch up with and surpass the Russians in the nuclear death race. And on the NATO level the Administration seeks to persuade reluctant allies to permit the stationing of intermediate-range missiles and the stockpling of nuclear warheads on their territory.

Essentially this is a continuation and intensification of the old Dulles policy with its cold-war brinks and alarms, and the "interdependent" subordination of the other NATO powers to Washington.

In our own country and in every NATO nation revolt against this policy is growing. This is the main reason for the sharpened conflicts within NATO and the accentuation of the older imperialist conflicts.

★

THE SECOND LINE along which public debate is developing is the search for security in non-military terms. In our country such influential Americans

(Continude on Page 11)

AFL-CIO Balks Disruption, Unites Against Corruption

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The most important thing that can be said of the AFL-CIO convention here drawing to a close at this writing, is that the Federation came out of it in one piece and the vote for ouster of the corruption-ridden unions was by an overwhelming majority.

There was a big question-mark on the AFL-CIO's unity chances when the preliminaries for the convention got under way here.

True, the AFL-CIO's unity is by no means guaranteed and still has some rocks in front of it. And very few in this convention ventured to be fixed in their opinions on whether the tactic of expelling the teamsters, bakers and other unions with a total of 1,700,000 members, was the only wise and constructive alternative.

MEANY

But some things happened in this convention that are bound to have a strong influence on the course of the labor movement in the period ahead—some of it quite positive.

The accent was so strong on cleaning out corruption, eliminating "business unionism" methods, "sweetheart contract" practices, "dictatorial" domination and like evils, that it is bound to encourage a trend towards democratization in trade union ranks.

This trend is sure to rebound against the very bureaucracies of certain unions from which the fire against the expelled unions was the strongest.

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THE FIGHT—for union democratization and against crookedness and "business ethics"—a traditional progressive objective—was given such impetus and "legitimacy" as has not been experienced in the labor movement since the birth of the CIO.

There was, undoubtedly, a great deal of hypocrisy in the drama enacted here.

I saw some of the most notorious bureaucrats in the labor movement assume a righteous pose and point a finger at the Hoffas, Becks and Crosses. And I saw some actually reactionary opponents of expulsion point a finger at the leaders on the platform and warn they, are not free of the dirt that tarnishes those on the chopping block at the moment.

But I also saw some leaders (and there were only leaders here) of unions, most of them comparatively clean, totaling about 1,500,000 members, express concern over the expulsion trend and fear of violation of the rights of unions by a "dictatorship of 27 men" or a few big unions.

★

HOWEVER, events may turn with respect to the continuing sharp division between craft and industrial unions, and in the threatening warfare between the expelled unions and the federation, the "unfreezing" of old relations and the reshuffle let loose here will in the coming days bring about considerable change in the labor movement.

One sure sign is that never in my experience have I known the leaders of labor to be so uncertain of themselves as now. Few of them know where they are going beyond the next few months.

In terms of program, the AFL-CIO convention restated and to some extent brought up to date, the program of the merger convention of December, 1955.

Stress was put on the developing attack against labor and on the "storms of 1958" it faces on the legislative, collective bargaining, and political fronts. Meany, Reuther and the other chief spokesmen said unity is imperative to meet the "challenge of 1958."

Suggestions for a "moratorium" on wage increases in 1958 were snowed under by an overwhelming vote for a policy of more wage increases to raise purchasing power as a prop for the sagging economy. The fear of a full-fledged depression hung over the delegates.

The goal of a shorter workweek or workday some unions set for 1958 bargaining demands, was endorsed, along with higher take-home.

Organizing of the unorganized, which the convention noted, was not crowned with much success since the merger, was again placed among the top objectives.

A program on civil rights, within labor and for the country as a whole, reflected the advanced stage of that struggle at the present moment and stressed labor's advanced role within it.

★

THE AFL-CIO WAS more moderate in its stand on civil liberties, but "welcomed" the recent trend of Supreme Court decisions on Smith Act, First and Fifth Amendment issues (without mentioning the cases on which they were made) and declared opposition to mass screening on "security" grounds and rapped witch-hunt inquisitions in congressional probes.

About two score resolutions on welfare, social, economic and related issues, add up to a comprehensive legislation program on which the broadest unity is possible.

★

THERE WAS little on the surface, however, to indicate an effort by AFL-CIO leaders to get in step with the profound changes in world relations. Meany's several speeches before AFL-CIO departments prior to the convention and his opening speech, were the same pro-coldwar refrains heard from him for several years. His speeches bore the clear marks and tone of his adviser, Jay Lovestone, the professional anti-Sovieteer and a State Department "line-setter" in the labor market.

Meany's opening speech, the bulk of it on foreign affairs, was pitched on the "Sputnik crisis." He saw in the earth moons a new threat and talked as though it were in the afternoon of Dec. 7, 1941. And he dramatically announced "labor's" readiness to "sacrifice" for a drive to "catch up" with the USSR on armaments. He only pleaded that business also "sacrifice." There was no encouragement in his speeches to those who hope to see labor become a factor for peace.

There was one interesting development with respect to international relations that may portend something significant. But it may come to absolutely nothing.

The top leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions flew in from Europe for a conference with top AFL-CIO

(Continude on Page 11)

Beware of the Timing!

by ALAN MAX

THE SOVIET UNION offered the other day to join the U. S. and Britain in halting hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1, and I—naive creature that I am—thought this was a proposal to halt hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1.

I am indebted now to the State Department for putting me on the right track, and I see that I am so ignorant politically that it's surprising they even let me vote.

The Soviet proposal, it seems, was designed not to end the H-tests, but, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald-Tribune, to end "the forthcoming NATO meeting" in Paris. It was also designed, according to various commentators, to "put us off our balance," "spread confusion" and "open up a new propaganda war."

★

RUSSIA clearly does not want to end H-bomb tests. That is proved by the fact that they propose to do so.

John Foster Dulles, on the other hand, is deeply anxious to have the poisonous tests stopped at once. That is proved by the fact that he proposes nothing of the kind.

Furthermore, you cannot understand anything about international affairs these days unless you are a student of timing. The State Department has an entire division devoted to the question of timing, and after every Soviet proposal they examine it carefully and find that the timing was particularly sinister.

Which brings us back to the latest Soviet proposal, whose timing is particularly sinister. In the first place, they propose in December to halt tests as of January—instead of making the proposal next April.

Even more sinister is the fact that the proposal is timed to coincide with the NATO meeting. The agenda of the meeting was carefully prepared in advance, and did not include anything about halting H-tests—because we are so anxious to halt them. The Soviet proposal could disrupt our agenda, and we all know that an undisrupted agenda is possibly the last bastion of the Free World.

Worse still, the final communique for the NATO conference, beginning Monday, is already written. A week ago the New York Times reported that the State Department had "started work on the terminal communique." The Soviet proposal is obviously designed to leave the communique in doubt. If you have ever attended a conference in which the final communique was not already agreed to well in advance, you know how nervous this can make the conferees as they exchange opinions freely and frankly.

At the coming meeting of NATO we face our greatest test. This is whether the Free World can build up its armed strength fast enough to act as a deterrent against Soviet proposals for negotiations.

The Worker

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NATO AND AMERICA

IT WOULD BE healthy for us all if the NATO high brass currently gathering in Paris considered a few obstinate facts of life as they sit gingerly down at the long green table. First and foremost this: our people want peace, and peace today inexorably hinges on agreements between the two giants of the world, the USA and the USSR. And no missile, even if it were as high as the Empire State Building, can obscure that fact.

Our delegation could well paste in its collective hat the Gallup poll published this week, which the New York Herald Tribune headlines: "PUBLIC FAVORS BETTER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA."

As George Gallup himself says, all that has happened in the immediate past, all the scareheads since the Sputniks "has not altered basically the country's general desire to co-exist peacefully with the Russians."

The conference in Paris should not ignore the statements of such prominent citizens as Adlai Stevenson, Jacob Potofsky, Chester Bowles, Cyrus Eaton, James P. Warburg.

They ask for a re-appraisal of our foreign policy, to shape it toward improving relations with the Soviet Union. Though the premises of some of them, like Stevenson's, include emphasis on a refurbished arms program, they also, like him again, see the futility of the arms race as "a race that no one, neither we nor any other nation can ever win."

Who, at this late date can doubt the point that Stevenson makes, that "the Western response to Sputnik and Russian progress in terms of greater military strength will serve to harden the division between the East and West." And that the primary lesson of the man-made moons is that "we are part of the human family and must learn to live not only with our allies but with our adversaries."

It would be well if the big brass recognizes the fact that the overwhelming majority of the world—including most of the NATO allies—wishes us to accept the Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament, as Bulganin asks.

Has word come down to our delegates in Paris that their pressures as well as those of the fire-breathing Democrats, were responsible for the fiasco at Cape Canaveral? The hysterical insistence on action, any action, at once, pronto if not sooner, obviously over-rode the wishes of the harried scientists with the consequent explosion heard round the world.

The echo to its reverberations was raucous and possibly even bitter laughter—not so much at our scientists, who are among the world's best—but at the antique, discredited and dangerous policies of John Foster Dulles and those for whom he fronts: the maximum-profits-even-if-it-blows-the-world-up crowd.

THE ROWOLDT DECISION

ON DEC. 15, 1791, the first ten amendments to our Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, went into effect. These amendments, guaranteeing free speech, press, assembly and other democratic rights, were not won easily. The people fought for these rights and a number of States refused to ratify the Constitution unless it incorporated these guarantees.

Labor, the Negro people, the working farmers and all Socialist-minded Americans have always cherished these rights. They have fought to maintain and extend them against the forces of entrenched wealth who generally sought to curtail popular rights.

The Worker believes profoundly that to fight for the daily needs of the working people is to fight for democratic rights. We further hold that the way to socialism is through democracy. Our fight for the Bill of Rights stems from these deep convictions, and it was these deep convictions that helped us play our modest part in the resistance to McCarthyian cold war repression, of which The Worker and the Communists were among the first victims.

Recent civil liberties decisions of the courts are expressive of the deep-going anti-McCarthy mood in the nation. Such a decision was last Monday's Supreme Court voiding of the deportation order against Charles Rowoldt of Minneapolis, who had been ordered back to the Germany he left nearly a half-century ago because of Communist Party membership.

But the remains of the cold war are still with us. The fight to void the Smith, McCarran, Walter McCarran, Taft-Hartley laws must go on. Above all, the fight to implement the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation—and the ending of jimcrow in all phases of life—are central to defense of the Bill of Rights.

Today, on Bill of Rights Day, it would be particularly appropriate for our readers to write or wire President Eisenhower urging amnesty for the remaining imprisoned Smith Act defendants Gil Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash.

200,000 Jobless in Michigan, 50% Over Last Year

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

A BLACKOUT is on to cover up the catastrophic news that 200,000 Michiganders are jobless two weeks before Xmas. Of these 123,000 are in the city of Detroit.

Also being kept out of the daily newspapers here is the fact that 67,422 workers have exhausted 26 weeks of unemployment compensation checks since last January. In November some 9,000 exhausted their 26 weeks. All this occurs in the middle of the 1958 auto production season.

The 200,000 jobless in the state, and 135,000 in Detroit, represent a rise of more than one-half since one year ago.

During November, 1956, 135,000 were jobless, 81,000 of them in Detroit. In November, 1955 some 67,000 were jobless, of whom 35,000 in Detroit.

These figures were released Friday, Dec. 6 by the Michigan Employment Security Commission and so far have remained unpublished by the press.

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THE EFFECT of this great mass of unemployment is seen everywhere. Christmas sales are woeful especially in smaller stores.

Unemployment Compensation offices are jampacked with grim-faced workers getting average checks of $40 a week to cover rent, food, clothing for a family of four.

In the Ford and Chrysler plants production is dropping. In the showrooms the stockpile of unsold 1957 cars and 1958 cars approaches 450,000 of which 300,000 are reckoned to be 1958s.

The main thoroughfares of the industrial areas of this city such as Grand River, East Jefferson, Joseph Campau, Michigan Avenue, Fort Street are liberally sprinkled with vacant stores which couldn't even wait for the elusive Xmas trade to keep them going. In most blocks you will find at least one vacant store and several in some.

A survey of apartments and flats for rent shows that a drop of about 25 percent in rents being asked.

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THE BUILDING TRADES of the AFL report the highest unemployment in years with thousands of laborers and carpenters already idle for weeks. Detroit newspapers claim they have lost four million lines of advertising in 1957.

UAW spokesmen asked about this picture, could only comment "it's never been like this."

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UP IN CANADA the auto workers are in a similar crisis. Some 19,000 auto workers are jobless, of whom close to 13,000 are in Windsor, the auto city, with more lay-offs pending in Ford and Chrysler.

There the UAW officials are moving under the pressure of a desperate membership. Flying squadrons have been set up to put back any furniture that's put out on the streets. A moratorium on workers' debts is being sought from the Federal government in Ottawa. A raise in unemployment compensation is sought plus granting of such for the entire period of layoffs.

Canadian UAW officials are pressing the government hard for opening up trade with all nations, particularly People's China, in order to get orders for cars, trucks, tractors.

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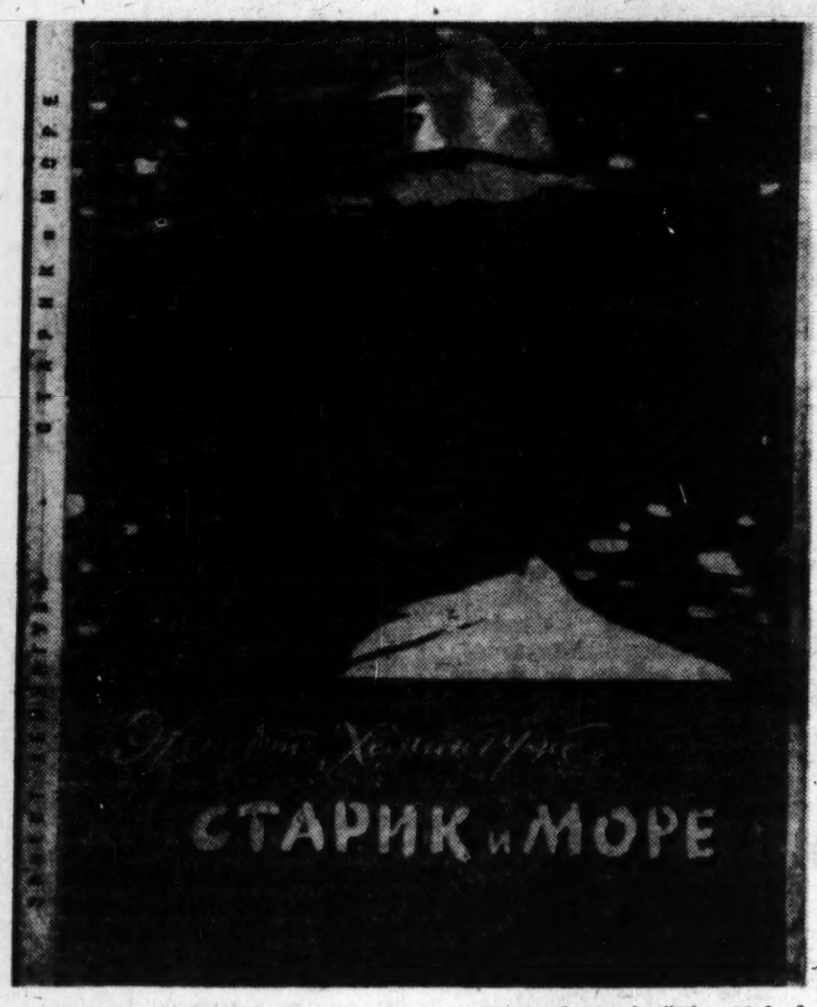
MEANWHILE in the Detroit auto shops overtime was being worked up to a couple of weeks ago when the bitter protests of the jobless rank and file called a halt. In Ford all overtime and the six-day week has been cancelled and only five-day work is allowed.

The coming UAW convention on the 1958 demands, set for Jan. 22, here at the Masonic Temple, is going to have to listen to delegates from shops who want contract clauses that no overtime will be worked as long as there are jobless members, and that the shorter work week be pushed hard to help the jobless.

Tool and die makers, rarely idle, are crowding the unemployment compensation offices along with the production workers. Some 5,000 tool and die makers are jobless in Detroit, something no one has seen since the early thirties. This has been aggravated by General Motors and Ford making dies in England, Japan, Belgium, Western Germany, for $1 an hour per man less than it takes to make them in the U.S.

Dear N. Y. Times—Is This French, Perhaps?



Harry Schwartz, in a review of Howard Fast's "The Naked God" in the Dec. 1 issue of the New York Times, wrote: "In Eastern Europe and Russia, millions of people who had no chance to know of Hemingway or Faulkner, knew and loved the books and plays of Howard Fast."

Above we reproduce the jacket of a Soviet edition of Ernest Hemingway's "Old Man and the Sea." It was published in 1955 in an initial edition of 30,000. The book was also printed in its entirety in the Russian magazine "Foreign Literature." Faulkner is also well known and frequently discussed in Soviet publications.

This is just another example of the traditional Times "accuracy" in anything relating to the lands of socialism. L. R.

Big Business Groups Urge Welfare Slashes

By ERIK BERT

THE COMMITTEE for Economic Development and the Institute of Life Insurance last week publicly joined the Big Business drive to make the American people pay the cost of missile profiteering through deductions in the welfare items of the federal budget.

The CED, an organization of business leaders made a double effort during the week. In a speech to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here, Alfred C. Neal, CED president declared:

The "goal of ever-higher standard of living must take second place to the goal of superior military strength on an immediately available basis."

In its second action the CED outlined a program for removing up to 2,700,000 farmers from commercial agriculture, and gutting federal aid to farmers.

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SLASHING of federal welfare items was the keynote of the policy advanced by the Life Insurance Institute in quarter-page ads in the N. Y. Times, the N. Y. Herald Tribune, the Wall Street Journal, and other papers.

The Life Insurance group, representing tens of millions of dollars in wealth, called for a drive on Congress to "balance new expenditures for defense with less spending in other areas."

The attempt to eliminate specific welfare appropriations is already under way. A committee of high-level federal and state officials has recommended to the White House that four federally financed programs costing about $105 million this year be taken over by the states. In most states this will represent a death sentence for the projects.

They are: vocational education, municipal waste-treatment plants, advance planning for slum clearance projects, and disaster relief for slum clearance projects.

★

NEAL, IN HIS SPEECH to the savings bank officials, called for ending the present f rm price support policy, and for reducing the taxes on the rich "to release incentives for growth." He urged legislative action against labor on the grounds that "restrictive labor practices . . . hold down productivity."

The Life Insurance group justified cutting the appropriations for welfare items with the argument that the appearance of the Sputnik may compel us to "pour billions of dollars into defense" and that unless other sections of the budget are out, the result will be "run-away inflation."

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ELIMINATION of more than one-half of America's farmers proposed by CED. The poorest farmers are slated to get the ax under the CED program.

The CED's farm objective is to cut some 2,700,000 farmers out of agriculture. They represent, according to the CED, 56 percent of the 4,783,018 farmers in the nation according to the 1954 Cencus.

The CED called on Congress to eliminate poor farmers, to end federal price supports and to eliminate the soil bank program which the Administration initiated in 1956 to gather votes in the election campaign.

"The new program," the CED said, "should direct the Administration to concentrate its efforts overwhelmingly on the retirement of whole farms", existing federal aid to farmers, which it described as the "'something for every farmer' philosophy" should be "abandoned", it said.

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CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE for preparing the CED statewere Frazar B. Wilde, president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, chairman of the CED's research and policy committee, and J. Cameron Thomson, chairman of the Northwest Bancorporation, chair- of the program subcommittee.

Thomson indicated to a news conference that the CED sees a prolonged period of struggle ahead, of five years or more, to reach its objectives.

The program parallels that put forward by the Administration for the coming Congressional session. The immediate objectives are to cut price supports next year, and to eliminate the soil bank program the year after.

50 U of Washington Profs Spurn Drive for Missilized Education

Special to The Worker

SEATTLE.—Fifty members of the University of Washington faculty expressed "grave misgivings" last week regarding "policies which strengthen only those aspects of our education related to military security."

"We cannot believe," they said, "that our security in the broad sense will best be served by a feverish emphasis on science and mathematics as many now contemplate. We are concerned that the humane values of our society, of which we are in some measure guardians, be strengthened and preserved, and that the arts of peace be not sacrificed in favor of the arts of war."

They welcomed "moves—designed to improve the quality of our education, whether by making human and material facilities more adequate or by assuring that talented students be aided and encouraged to realize their abilities in the fullest possible manner."

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THEY SAID, however, that they were "loath to accept the assumption that an arms race with the Soviet Union is the only way in which the U.S. can establish its leadership." They called upon teachers and upon "thinking men everywhere to turn their energies to the search for alternatives" to the arms race.

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PROF. ABRAHAM C. Keller, author and sponsor of the education-for-peace statement signed by the 50 faculty members said that the purpose of the action is to focus public attention on the need for finding alternatives to the "suicidal direction" of present U.S. policies.

Prof. Keller is a member of the Romance language and literature dept. He told reporters that while the statement will be sent to the Association of University Professors its main objective is to provide public discussion of the issues raised. He pointed out that no attempt was made to canvass the whole faculty.

"We felt it was most important to get the problem before the public as quickly as possible," he said. He added that as far as he knows this is the first organized expression of educators on the problem in the U. S.

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TO THE REPORTERS Prof. Keller made it clear he feels strongly that there must be a demonstration of opinion against what he calls the "suicidal direction" of policies in support of an arms race. He emphasized, however, that these statements are his own personal opinion and not necessarily those of the other signers.

"Someone has to take the initiative towards peace," he said in explaining his own interest in making the statement public. "The public seems to believe everyone is in favor of the arms race, but this is far from true. There are many who wish to find a humane solution to our problems."

As alternatives to an arms race, Prof. Keller believes "we should discontinue bomb tests and demilitarize some of our bases and invite the Russians to follow suit. There can be a chain reaction to peace as there is now is toward war."

He said our country has not devoted the same "mental effort" toward achieving peace as it has to developing weapons of mass destruction. He termed "outmoded" the concept that more armaments will lessen international tensions.

"There will be no winner in the next war, only losers," he says. "An atomic clash would probably result in the destruction of all life on the world."

Farm Tillers Down 200,000 in Year

WASHINGTON. — The Agriculture Department said last week that 204,000 fewer persons were working on farms during the week ended Nov. 23 than on the same date a year earlier. The total this year was 7,188,000.

Declaration of Parties of 12 Socialist Lands

Following is the text of a joint declaration by delegates of Communist and workers' parties of twelve countries, as issued in English by Hsinhua (New China) news agency in Peiping. The talks were held in Moscow.

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A MEETING of representatives of the Communist and workers' parties of the Socialist countries was held in Moscow Nov. 14 to 16, 1957.

Participating in the meeting were: the delegation of the Albanian Party of Labor, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the delegation of the Vietnamese Working People's Party, the delegation of the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the delegation of the Communist party of China, the delegation of the Korean Party of Labor, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party, the delegation of the Polish United Workers' party, the delegation of the Romanian Workers' party, the delegation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

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THE MEETING unanimously adopted a declaration of the Communist and Workers' parties of the Socialist countries. The full text of the declaration follows:

DECLARATION

Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, held in Moscow, Nov. 14 to 16, 1957

Representatives of the Albanian Party of Labor, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the Vietnamese Working People's party, the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the Communist party of China, the Korean Party of Labor, the Monogolian People's Revolutionary party, the Polish United Workers' party, the Romanian Workers' party, the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Communist party of Czechoslovakia discussed their relations, current problems of the international situation and the struggle for peace and socialism.

The exchange of opinions revealed identity of views of the parties on all the questions examined at the meeting and unanimity in their assessment of the international situation. In the course of the discussion the meeting also touched upon general problems of the international Communist movement. In drafting the declaration the participants in the meeting consulted with representatives of the fraternal parties in the capitalist countries. The fraternal parties not present at this meeting will assess and themselves decide what action they should take on the considerations expressed in the declaration.

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The main content of our epoch is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Today more than a third of the population of the world—over 950,000,000 people—have taken the road of socialism and are building a new life. The tremendous growth of the forces of socialism has stimulated the rapid extension of the anti-imperialist national movement in the post-war period. During the last twelve years, besides the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, over 700,000,000 people have shaken off the colonial yoke and established national independent states.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, still languishing in slavery, are intensifying the struggle for national liberation. The progress of socialism and of the national liberation movement has greatly accelerated the disintegration of imperialism.

With regard to the greater part of mankind imperialism has lost its one-time domination. In the imperialist countries society is rent by deep-going class contradictions and by antagonisms between these countries, while the working class is putting up increasing resistance to the policy of imperialism and the monopolies, fighting for better conditions, democratic rights, for peace and socialism.

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IN OUR EPOCH, world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems. In the past forty years socialism has demonstrated that it is a much higher social system that capitalism. It has insured development of the productive forces at a rate unprecedented and impossible for capitalism, and the raising of the material and cultural levels of the working people.

The Soviet Union's strides in economy, science and technology and the results achieved by the other Socialist countries in Socialist construction are conclusive evidence of the great vitality of socialism. In the Socialist states the broad masses of the working people enjoy genuine freedom and democratic rights. People's power insures political unity of the masses, equality and friendship among the nations and a foreign policy aimed at preserving universal peace and rendering assistance to the oppressed nations in their emancipation struggle. The world Socialist system, which is growing and becoming stronger, is exerting ever greater influence upon the international situation in the interests of peace and progress and the freedom of the peoples.

While socialism is on the upgrade, imperialism is heading toward decline. The positions of imperialism have been greatly weakened as a result of the disintegration of the colonial system. The countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism are defending their independence and fighting for economic sovereignty, for international peace.

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THE EXISTENCE of the Socialist system and the aid rendered by the Socialist nations to these countries on principles of equality and cooperation between them and the Socialist nations in the struggle for peace and against aggression help them to uphold their national freedom and facilitate their social progress.

In the imperialist countries the contradictions between the productive forces and production relations have become acute. In many respects modern science and engineering are not being used in the interests of social progress for all mankind, because capitalism fetters and deforms the development of the productive forces of society.

The world capitalist economy remains shaky and unstable. The relatively good economic activity still observed in a number of capitalist countries is due in large measure to the arms drive and other transient factors. However, the capitalist economy is bound to encounter deeper slumps and crises. The temporary high business activity helps to keep up the reformist illusions among part of the workers in the capitalist countries.

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IN THE POST-WAR period some sections of the working-class in the more advanced capitalist countries, fighting against increased exploitation and for a higher standard of living, have been able to win certain wage increases, though in a number of these countries real wages are below the pre-war level. However, in the greater part of the capitalist world, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, millions of working people still live in poverty. The broad invasion of agriculture by the monopolies and the price policy dictated by them, the system of bank credits and loans and the increased taxation caused by the arms drive have resulted in the steady ruin and impoverishment of the main mass of the peasantry.

There is a sharpening of contradictions, not only between the bourgeoisie and the working class but also between the monopoly bourgeoisie and all sections of the people, between the U. S. monopoly bourgeoisie on the one hand and the peoples, and even the bourgeoisie, of the other capitalist countries on the other.

The working people of the capitalist countries live in such conditions that, increasingly, they realize that the only way out of their grave situation lies through socialism. Thus, increasingly favorable conditions are being created for bringing them into the active struggle for socialism.

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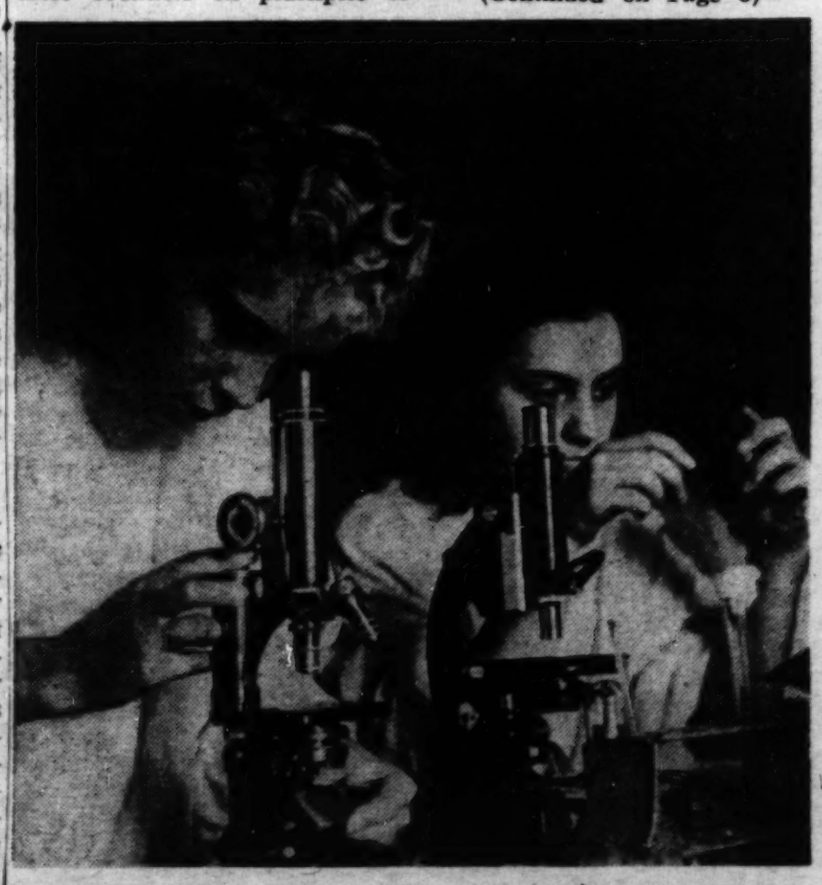
THE AGGRESSIVE imperialist circles of the U. S., by pursuing the so-called "positions of strength" policy, seek to bring most countries of the world under their sway and to hamper the onward march of mankind in accordance with the laws of social development. On the pretext of "combating communism" they are angling to bring more and more countries under their

(Continued on Page 9)

Two youngsters shown in a playground of the Chenjan elementary school in the People's Republic of China.



Young women studying in a Moscow medical school.

Bonn Flexes Muscles as NATO Meets

By GEORGE LOHR

BERLIN.—The political situation in the European NATO states, as they prepare for the Paris December conference, has been compared by a leading west Berlin paper to an "ant heap that has been stirred by a walking stick."

This telling description is a measure of the panic that has seized many west European politicans, now that Soviet possession of an ICBM has taken the starch out of NATO's design of aggression, based on "containment" and encirclement.

"Berliner Zeitung", East Berlin

West German judge: "Distributing peace leaflets, eh? I had to sentence your father for the same offence in 1942. Can't you learn the lessons of history?"

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's German Federal Republic also has not escaped this maze of confusion that has ensued nor the contradictions and rivalries that have become sharpened. But it can be said that the German ruling class has been much less affected than that of other countries and that it is pretty steadfast in exploiting the present unsettled situation to its own advantage.

For one, the Bonn crowd considers this an extremely favorable time to further establish its position as the leading European NATO power and to also push its claims as a re-established world power. When France recently protested U.S. arms shipment to Tunisia, the "Bonner Rundschau," which is close to Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, bluntly told Paris to shut up. It called France a "prima donna whose mannerisms make life difficult for her neighbors" and, making plain its own colonial aspirations in North Africa, threatened Paris that it is "more advisable to get out voluntarily than to get thrown out."

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ADENAUER AND his Nazi diplomats are figthing tooth and nail against any tendencies in other western countries that look toward a lessening of international tension and disarmament as a way out of the present NATO dilemma.

Above all, **Bonn is determined** to prevent even the slightest possibility of any agreement between Washington and Moscow. Such an agreement would pull the rug from under Adenauer's whole revanchist cabal. Fear that Adlai Stevenson's appearance upon the Washington scene as a foreign policy advisor might presage even a slight improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations undoubtedly was one of the reasons that recently made Heinrich von Brentano, Bonn's foreign minister, rush to the State Department.

ADENAUER

But as observers see it, there was another reason for this trip. Bonn is currently engaged in a duel with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles who has proposed recently that rocket bases and atomic arsenals be established on west German soil.

The official Adenauer press is so far "playing hard to get" but it is well known that Bonn and its Nazi generals are very anxious to get atomic weapons for their army. The question at issue is who shall control these bases and weapons and who shall decide when and for what purpose they shall be used.

Dulles is determined that such control and decision shall remain a U.S. prerogative. But the west German rulers, flexing their muscles, want to have their hands free. They have their own particular fish to fry. The term "local conflicts" is taking on more and more importance in the Bonn dictionary. Adenauer will take these bases and weapons, but the price is "freedom of action." The "local conflicts" he is itching for might well drag the whole world into the disaster of a war.

It seems clear that Dulles, looking out for Wall Street's interests, has turned down Brentano's demands. The second round in this conflict of power politics will presumably be fought out in the Paris arena.

Meanwhile the German people are becoming increasingly alarmed. The recent overwhelming victories in the Hamburg and Nuremberg municipal elections by the Social Democrats are largely attributed to that party's rejection of the Dulles proposal. Its executive committee hsa called upon the Federal government to oppose the extension of the atomic armament race, to reject the equipment of the army with atomic weapons and to insist that such weapons and others of mass destruction character not be produced on German soil.

In addition, it urged Bonn to support all moves leading toward creation of a neutral zone in the heart of Europe, free of any atomic weapons. While this view is not shared by some of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, the demand of the executive committee is finding strong endorsement among the rank-and file.

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THE ATOMIC scientists who declared last summer that they would have no part of any scheme leading to the manufacture of atomic weapons have also re-affirmed their stand at this crucial moment. Many newspapers are supporting the demand for an atom-free zone in Europe, first proposed by Poland and Czechoslovakia at UN in October.

Over and above the intensified threat of atomic destruction which the Dulles proposal brings to their country, many west Germans are also disturbed about its adverse effect upon the perspective of German reunification of the country, that no atomic weapons be produced or stationed in either part of Germany.

The courageous Communist Party of west Germany, forced into illegality by Adenauer, has called upon the working class and the people generally to fight against the Dulles-Adenauer atomic plot, to insist that Germany get out of NATO and to demand an intertional disarmament agreement which would also create the preconditions for German re-unification.

UPSETTING THE ACT

—London Daily Worker.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Reports on Israel's Biggest Strike

HAIFA, Israel

Editor, The Worker:

The biggest strike in the history of this country ended a few weeks ago after 15 weeks duration. There are 2,000 men in the plant at Kfar Ata, which is near here.

The results were not too good. The executive committee of the Histradruth stepped in, took it out of the hands of the local shop committee and out of the hands of the Haifi Labor Council.

The agreement reached by the top (from both sides) is superficially not too bad but basically it will turn out pretty bad.

While the workers got some immediate cash benefits and the beginnings of a pension fund, the main problem, that of "efficiency layoffs" is so clouded by interpretation and arbitration procedures that it is sure going to be introduced although maybe not in an open manner.

The workers accepted the agreement because there was no other choice. Previously there was an attempt to turn it over to the Prime Minister for compulsory arbitration. The attempt was rejected by the workers at first and then fizzled. From that you can see that it was a complicated affair.

The strikers received 50 percent of their pay as strike benefit. During the last month of the strike the workers of Haifa contributed two days pay and an additional 30 percent strike benefit was paid. Which is tops in such matters.

But when the Histradruth executive negotiated the agreement, it was either to accept it or no strike benefit. So you see strong organization is good, but it has its other face, too. Most of the problems are still unsolved.

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WHILE there was a number of money issues involved, they could have been settled without resort to strike. But the company demanded the right to fire "redundant workers" or "unproductive workers" or, as it is called here, "efficiency dismissals" outside to the seniority.

Such a method would affect the elderly workers, those who have high seniority and have been the backbone of the factory and of the trade union movement and the workers political parties—right and left.

With the present increased wave of new immigration and large unemployment, it would leave such dismissed workers without a chance after long years of toil.

Old age pension (government-administered, employer - employe contributed) has gone into effect this year; but that is for men over 65.

While a number of factories have adopted supplementary pension systems, the workers who went on strikes had none and it was one of the issues in the strike. The fewer middle-aged and elderly men employed, the more efficient the factory and the lower the contributions to a pension fund. Ever hear of the trend to maximize profits.

★

THE COMPANY seemed to have the backing of quite a number of high-ranking government officials and, of course, of almost all the economists (local and foreign experts), newspapers, and other media of public opinion. And, of course, they were all "objective" about the strike.

Of course, a 50-year-old man on the street after 24 years of work in one place is only a "subjective" argument. Add to it some political and personal rivalries between the local labor community and leadership and the national institutions (even though all formally in the same political party) and you have a first class "labor dispute," with pickets, police, meetings, telegrams, resolutions, etc.

IRVING GRADUS

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Where Is Farm News? Farmer Demands

MINOT, N. D.

Editor, The Worker:

A number of militant farmers out here in North Dakota want a two-column write-up every week in The Worker on farm question.

Show in the write-ups by **facts and figures and statistics** what is happening to agriculture in the U.S.A.

That will help them get subs for The Worker in our state.

A move is also on foot here to get the largest possible circulation for Facts for Farmers, an admirable little paper.

Do what you can to help ou fight against the Wall Street monopolies which rob the farmers right and left.

ALFRED KNUSTON

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Praises Issue On Little Rock

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how very effectively you used the figures on racial discrimination in your special edition on Little Rock several weeks ago.

G. H.

(Editor's Note: The valuable figures were supplied by Labor Research Association).

NEW DOCUMENTS REVEAL MARK TWAIN UNION FRIEND

A NEWLY discovered document has revealed Mark Twain to be not only one of America's greatest humorists but also an early and staunch friend of organized labor.

The document was recently discovered among the Mark Twain papers at the University of California and is published for the first time in the September 1957 issue of the New England Quarterly, an historical review of New England life and letters. Previously the article, entitled "The New Dynasty," had been mentioned only through a brief reference in a biography of Mark Twain.

★

MARK TWAIN read his paper to the Monday Evening Club of Hartford, Conn., on March 2, 1886. The club consisted of Hartford business and professional men.

In "The New Dynasty," Twain expresses sharply his distrust for the powerful capitalists of the post-Civil War period and of the exploitation of man by man through the centuries.

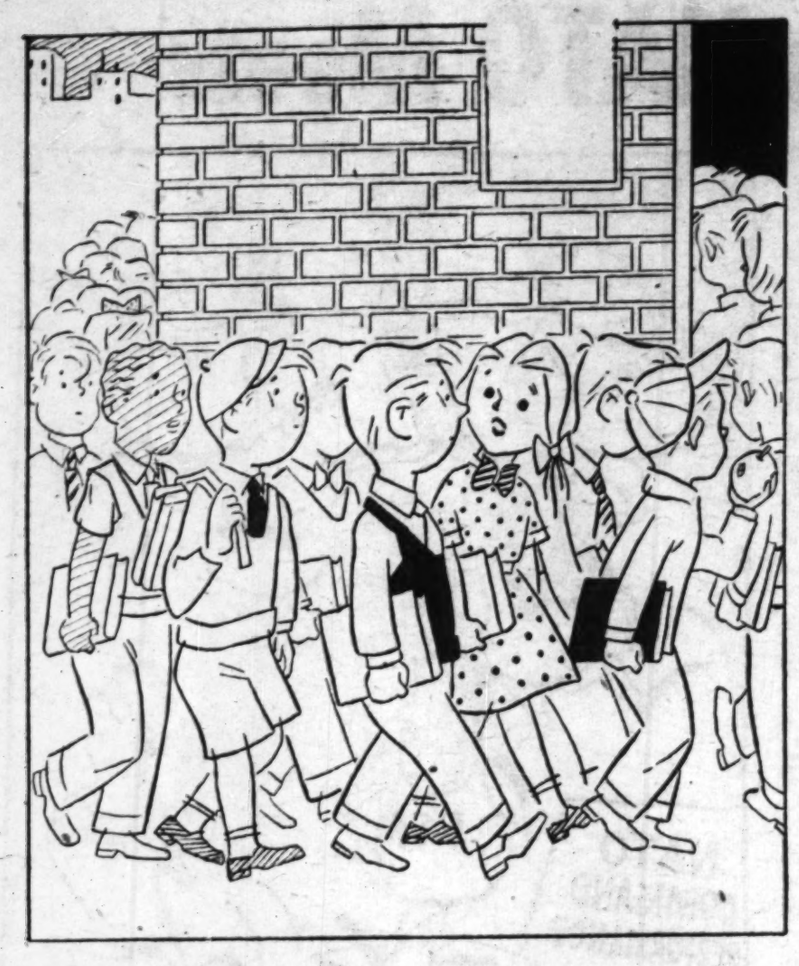
In the paper, he expresses optimistic belief that the rise of American labor will bring about new conditions to improve the lot of the average working man.

Twain was tremendously moved by an incident at a Senate Committee hearing on copyright legislation which had been held in January, 1886. At that hearing, in addition to prominent authors of the day, appeared president James Welsh of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

★

WELSH supported this legislation and claimed the support of the "four to five million" members of the Knights of Labor—a consideration exaggeration over the Knights' actual membership of about 750,000 members.

Twain, although a rich man, had always voiced faith in his writings in the underdog; and in the Knights of Labor, he saw a movement that he fel would bring salvation to humanity and the brotherhood of working people everywhere.



What We Expect from The Nation's Schools

WHAT WE WANT OF OUR SCHOOLS. By Irving Adler. John Day Co. $3.75.

By JANET STEELE

TWO SOVIET Sputniks overhead have brought a belated realiation that all is not for the best in the best of all possible worlds so far as American education is concerned. We of the Left welcome Sputniks I and II; they are a promise of man's conquest over Nature, not a threat to our freedom. But the by-product of the Sputniks—a new, critical evaluation of our educational weaknesses—is also to be welcomed.

Now, when the complacency is breaking down, is a golden opportunity to push for the achievement of the kind of education we want and need—education to develop every student to the limit of his or her capacity to learn. But we must understand the weaknesses and shortcomings of our present public school system, we must know what has to be corrected. Above all, we must know **What We Want of Our Schools.**

★

IN THIS BOOK, Irving Adler—a schoolteacher, a parent and a scholar as well as an author—has given us a valuable tool. Make no mistake, it is vitally important that we understand the problem clearly if America's children and our country are not to be shortchanged any longer.

For it is not only the obvious harm done by public penny-pinching we have to combat. It is also the impoverishment of education resulting from false educational theory.

Mr. Adler pulls no punches. After an admirably clear summation of educational theory in general and American education in particular, he draws the conclusion that:

Three major factors operate today to deprive many children of their educational birthright. The shortage of school buildings and teachers is leading to a general decline in the quality of education. A two-class system of education has emerged in the public schools, providing an inferior education for most children . . . The children of the Negro people and other minority groups are held back by segregation and other discriminatory practices."

★

THE SHORTAGE of school buildings and teachers is generally recognized. The harm done by segregation, too, has received considerable publicity. But the existence of a two-class system of education, where most children receive an inferior, watered-down education—this will seem strange and startling to most people.

The intelligence-testing movement is the rock upon which this division is based. The small stream of children who pass these tests with high grades, go into a "first" or "fast" class; the majority, with lower grades, go into a "second" or "slow" class.

This second group is supposed incapable of learning a foreign language (though many of them are already bi-lingual), or science, or higher mathematics. They are "guided" into a non-academic or vocational course in high school, a dead end with college an impossibility.

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NO TEST can be infallible; this intelligence test is extremely fallible. It is heavily weighed in favor of middle-class, white, native-born, city children, who have no reading difficulty. It discriminates against working-class, Negro, foreign-language, or country children, and any child with a reading retardation. Says Mr. Adler:

"Based as it is on a false theory, and serving as it does to hold back the education of large numbers of children, the intelligence-testing movement must be appraised as a gigantic hoax. It is not a deliberate deception, but the result is deception nevertheless. It has deceived the intelligence-testing practitioners . . . it has deceived the teachers . . . it has deceived the parents, whose children are offered a second-rate education dressed up in pretty phrases about adjusting education to the child's ability. It has deceived the nation which gets shoddy educational merchandise in return for school taxes."

Many other factors, however, contribute to our educational dilemma. Mr. Adler's presentation of the role of thought control, "Progressive Education," discipline and juvenile delinquency, the shortcomings of the present methods of teaching reading, writing, spelling, grammar and arithmetic is stimulating and enlightening. Important critics of the present educational system are discussed with insight, clarity and perspective. In fact, this book is jam-packed with information about our school system.

There is a special chapter on "Education and the Negro People." With the same thoroughness that characterizes Mr. Adler's entire book, he paints the historical background of segregated schools,

(Continued on Page 9)

ARE WE THE ONLY P

By a Science Correspondent

THE LAUNCHING of the two earth satellites by the Soviet Union has created world-wide interest in the possibilities that have thus been opened up for extending the frontiers of human knowledge and experience. It was an American scientist who once described science as the "endless frontier."

In the Soviet Union as in the rest of the world great discussions are taking place and the public is avid for news and information about the Sputniks and also about the new vistas that have been opened for the exploration of the solar system. One of the questions that has always interested both scientist and layman is the question of life on the planets.

Prof. A. A. Tikhov, the Soviet scientist who founded the science of astrobotany, in a recent statement expressed the view that the most important development to which the launching of the satellites will lead is the landing of observers on the moon and the planets nearest the earth, Mars and Venus. He went on to say:

"I believe that the question of whether the planets of the solar system are inhabited is one of the most important problems. It is, moreover, connected with another problem of major importance—the origin of life on the earth.

"Astrobotany, the new science, which originated in Alma-Ata twelve years ago, and was later transformed into astrobiology, has provided firm grounds for the view that there is vegetation on Mars and micro-organisms on the larger planets — Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. And if that is so, micro-organisms must also live on Mars and Venus and perhaps even on the moon.

"It is to be hoped that flights to the moon will take place before very long and that then the first scientists from the earth will be able to find some primitive vegetation and micro-organisms in certain cracks on the moon."

★

TIKHOV explained that Venus is a "great enigma." This planet differs little from the earth as regards size and density, but is wrapped in thick clouds, so that very little is known about its other physical properties. Spectral analysis has shown the presence of a great deal of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but as regards other kinds of gas, such as water vapor and oxygen, the indications are most contradictory.

★

SINCE VENUS is much nearer to the sun than our own planet, the temperature there is much higher than that on the earth. It may therefore be surmised that there is life on Venus, but that it must be of a character different from that which exists on our planet.

Turning to Mars, Tikhov pointed out that the atmosphere of that planet is to a large extent free from clouds and dust, which explains why astronomers have been able to study Mars more thoroughly than any other planet.

"The opinion that there is vegetation on Mars is well grounded. It has been confirmed by numerous observations made by the staff of the astrobotany section of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in localities with a cold climate similar to that of Mars. These localities are on high mountains and plateaux, such as the mountains of Zailiisk Ala-tau in Kazakhstan and the Pamirs, and in the Arctic regions at the mouth of the Ob, in Yakutia down to the Arctic Ocean, and in certain other places.

"The reason why certain spots on Mars where vegetation was supposed to exist had a coloring different from that of the vegetation of temperate climates on the earth was a mystery to us until we found that plants growing in a cold climate on the earth had a coloring similar to that of the Martian plants. The further we proceed with our research, the more this similarity becomes manifest.

★

"HOWEVER, there are still astronomers and botanists who affirm that life does not and cannot exist on Mars. The only thing that could shake the stubbornness of these scientists and of persons who follow in their footsteps—being strangers to science—would be specimens of plants and animals brought from Mars.

"We hope that many of our contemporaries will see the day when these samples are brought from Mars.

"ARE there any beings on Mars

THIS IS SPUTNIK! The Soviet satellite is waiting for takeoff in this official photo from Moscow. The four rods are the antennae.

A Soviet artist's conception of moon-travel, from the film "A Trip to the Moon."

From My Post-

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

SIX MONTHS after coming out of prison, it was a joy to take a train up along the bank of the beautiful Hudson River, I felt a particular thrill crossing it finally at Albany, N. Y., because for six years I have not been able to pass that dividing line—the northern border of the N. Y. Southern Federal District.

All day riding through industrial upstate New York past big plants of all descriptions—was like rediscovering America. As we went further north it got colder and I was glad I took my fur coat along, which too had been locked away in cold storage for the last few years. It was a gift from a group of fur workers and while today it is rather too large for me (thank goodness!) I feel their comradeship in its warmth and beauty.

★

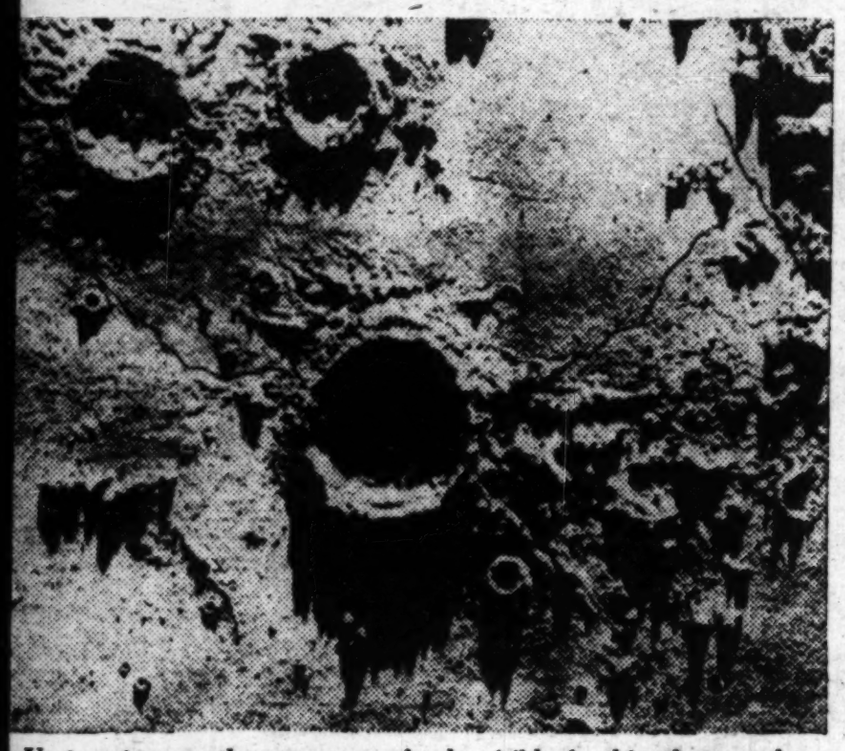
I WAS MET at the station by a group of Cleveland friends including several Smith Act defendants, some on bail, some freed; also by a conspicuous del-

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

egation of the local FBI. They did not give me the key to the city but once they checked me in. I saw no more of them during my stay. Sunday night a reception banquet was held in the Russian hall (whose only adornment was a large picture of FDR).

LANET WITH LIFE?

During a rocket test at White Sands, N.M., an automatic camera k this photograph of the earth from many miles away.



Vast craters on the moon are clearly visible in this photograph, en through the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson. Deep canyons, ers many miles across, and wide plains cover the moon's surface.

owed with intellect? As yet we e no answer to this thrilling stion. All we possess on the ject are half-fantastic sup itions that the famous Mar 'canals' have been dug by rtians' to irrigate the dry soil the planet and that the two rtian satellites, with diameters of only sixteen and eighteen kilometers* and making a circle round Mars in 7 hours, 39 minutes and 30 hours 21 minutes, are artifical satellites of that planet. This supposition is supported by the fact that the force of gravity on Mars is only four-tenths of that on the earth. But the origin of these phenomena could also be a natural one.

"The final solution of the problem can only be obtained by scientists from the earth who will visit Mars."

★

WRITING before the launching of the second earth-satellite, Prof. V. Dobronravov, expressed the view that further developments with regard to future satellites must be in the direction of increasing their size and weight, for this would make it possible to have still bigger power resources for radio communication and the operation of scientific instruments.

In order that certain observations may be made more effectively the satellite should be orientated" in space. Consequently it would be desirable for it to have a device that would automatically control its flight.

★

THE NEXT STAGE will apparently be the making of radio-controlled satellite rockets possessing engines and stocks of fuel. By automatically switching the engines on or off it will be possible to move the rocket from one orbit to another. Automatic devices to brake the rocket on its entry into the denser layers of the atmosphere would be desirable, for then the satellite would be able to return to the earth and still more valuable results would be obtained from scientific observations.

"At a later stage" the article continues, "living creatures, such as dogs and monkeys, could be sent out on board a satellite to circle the earth. This will enable up to see how these creatures behave at different moments in the transitional trajectory and also during their flight along the actual orbit of the satellite."

★

WHEN the satellite circles the earth, all the objects inside it will fall under the influence of the centrifugual force of inertia, resisting the earth's gravitational pull. A living organism will find itself without weight. It is important to know how it will behave in such weightless conditions in order to organize future space travel for man.

Observations of animals will also help us to find out how this state of weightlessness affects the circulation of the blood and the alimentary processes. Human beings will travel on rockets and satellites when rockets have well-regulated engines, when the crew have already been trained to withstand a weightless condition, and when excellent space-suits have been

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*Ten miles and five miles approximately

Prison Diary

he guests of honor and speak- were Arnold Johnson, Hy ner and myself. Arnold, who d to be the district organizer he Party there, is an visit there it is like an Old Home Week him. The local people said, is is the best turnout we've had long time." It was hard to tell was being honored the most— Sputnik came in for its share. workers in the plants have a d of stories about it. One man has a dairy out in the country who suffered obstracism for known political views, said iness picked up right away, hbors came from miles around alk about Sputnik. It has great- increased the interest among kers in the Soviet Union and ocialism, I was told in Cleve- d.

★

HE PARTICULAR subjects at banquet were the Christmas esty campaign for Gil Green, ry Winston and Irving Potash a new local anti-labor case. It matter now, in light of the nt Supreme Court decision, of simple justice and common decency to release them. Wherever there has been a Smith Act trial, as in Cleveland, they know the frameup character of the cases and the lack of evidence.

The local Smith Act case is still in the Appeals Court and is likely to be dropped. But a new type of conspiracy case is alarming trade unionists and workers generally in Cleveland.

Eight people—two union officers and the other six former Ohio Communist Party officials were indicted in January charged with conspiracy to violate the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law. Only the two trade unionists signed the affidavits in 1950 and 1952. It is an unprecedented indictment, which if successful, could start a whole series of such cases, similar to the Smith Act cases.

The Smith Act has been pretty well knocked out of business by the Supreme Court. So this new gimmick will be launched in Cleveland in January, when a date is set for trial. Hi Lumer, Edward Chaka and Eric Reinthaler are the Cleveland Communist defendants today. James West, Sam Reed and Andrew Remes will have to return there for trial.

★

I AM SURE all of his friends around the country will be glad to hear news of Gus Hall, who is at liberty, but limited under conditional parole, at present.

He is working, is in good health and is happy to be back to his own home cooking he said. His devoted wife Elizabeth says she's glad too, and are his beautiful daughter Barbara and his energetic young son Alvo.

Like all of us prisoners Gus lost considerable weight and is trying hard to hold the line today. On his cooking it is hard too, I assure you. Gus Hall's status is similar to that of Bob Thompson as far as the appeal on the additional contempt charges is concerned, which was recently argued by John Abt before the U. S. Supreme Court.

His contention is that it was cruel and unusual punishment to give such unheard of lengthy sentences to Green, Winston, Hall and Thompson on the contempt charge as well as a new use of the contempt charge. A favorable decision was clear the decks of that charge and guarantee the freedom and Thompson. We hope it would expedite amnesty for the others.

Socialism? Capitalism? New Turn in the Debate

By MAX GORDON

George F. Kennan, leading American "specialist" on the USSR, in a recent lecture over the British Broadcasting system, raised a couple of fundamestal theoretical questions regarding capitalism and socialism which have been getting quite an airing in our nation's press. Kennan's points, which merit exploring, are:

• The Soviet Union's rapid economic growth has been due to its early stage of industrialization. But her economy is now reaching maturity. It is "begining to run up against problems—organizational, manpower and others—which are familiar to all industrial countries." Hence its future growth will be no greater than advanced capitalist nations.

• Ouster of the Malenkov-Molotov group, followed by Zhukov, indicates instability and crisis in Soviet leadership. The crisis "is to be found in the relationship of senior figures to each other and in their relations to the people. . . ."

As regards point one, the issue is whether capitalism and socialism differ so basically as to guarantee that even at an advanced stage of industrialization, the USSR will grow more rapidly than capitalist nations.

I maintain such basic differences differences do exist. They include such well-known ones as the relative stability of the two systems, and the brakes on capitalist growth caused by joblessness, idle plant during crises and recessions, and the like.

Let me, in the space of one article, center attention on just one other factor of difference which—of all people—the Times' anti-Soviet expert Harry Schwartz noted in an item on Nov. 14.

Because the (Soviet) government owns and operates all industry," Schwartz wrote, "the typical enterprise has few of the sales, advertising, financial and legal problems that are frequently the main concerns of company heads in the U.S. and Western Europe."

He reported the USSR is jacking up engineer training to 100,000 a year, as against 25,000 in the U.S. The Soviet aim is to make the head of every enterprise, and even every foreman, a trained technical specialist. In the U. S., heads of enterprises are usually "legal, sales or even specialists."

Schwartz is saying, in specific terms, that a substantial sector of capitalism's manpower supply is used for non-productive purposes arising exclusively out of the mode of distribution under capitalism. This is true quantitatively and, as tion, legal problems, sales and certain aspects of accounting.

Since early 1956, U.S. manpower reports have emphasized that non-productive labor has outstripped productive labor (labor actually engaged in production and transport of goods). A large part of this non-productive labor is useful under any system, and does exist under socialism. But literally millions in our country are engaged in non-productive labor associated exclusively with capitalist processes and socially useless.

Hence the manpower problem referred to by Kennan assumes entirely different dimensions under socialism than capitalism. This is true quantiatively and, as Schwartz's article made clear, it is true qualitatively. Where Soviet enterprises are being manned by trained technical specialists, those in the U.S. are headed by people divorced from production. Is it not inevitable, then, that the USSR will be producing industrial "sputniks" ahead of us, as long as we adhere to the capitalist system?

• • •

To get to Kennan's second point—methods of Soviet rule. Essentially, Kennan's view is that stable institutions of rule, the political super-structure, have not been established, and hence systematic procedures for governing relations among Soviet leaders, or between leaders and the people, do not in practice exist.

GEORGE F. KENNAN

Aside for his "crisis" characterization, I believe there are elements of truth in Kennan's critique. I say this even though the Soviet Constitution does provide for organs of Soviet rule and their election by the people. But real political power rests with the Communist Party. And the Party's structure and leadership are not regulated by the Constitution, nor, as far I know, by Soviet law.

Hence relations among the real Soviet leaders, and those between them and the people, are not governed by Constitution or state law. The great mass of Soviet people, who are not Party members, do not take part even formally in the election of the actual rulers of the state.

I believe it is important to understand, however, that this lack of a stable democratic political super-structure is historically conditioned; and that inevitably, this super-structure will evolve in conformity with the socialist material base, though there may be some sharp conflicts in the process.

In all great revolutionary social change, there has been a lag between transformation of the economic base and of the legal political, ideological super-structure. This is inevitable since both leaders and people have been brought up under the previous regime and are saturated with its practices and ideologies. The old super-structure is smashed, and it takes much pioneering before a new one is erected which conforms to the new material base. It took 150 years of intermittent, yet sharp, struggles before the British bourgeoisie, first to gain power, stabilized its political institutions.

Marx saw this quite plainly. He told the Communist League in 1850:

"Crimes, abuses, selfishness, superstition, all this residue of the historical past, all this mud of capitalism will cling for 50 to 100 years before the working-class is fit to rule."

Could it have been otherwise in the Soviet Union? On the contrary, the more drastic the social revolution, the greater the uprooting required in the ideology and practices of the people. The great backwardness of old Russia, the lack of experience with democratic practice, the immense pressures of hostile imperialism, made the lag inevitable.

I believe, too, the terrible distortions of the historic process under Stalin's rule tended to delay maturing of stable, democratic political institutions. This is true not only with respect to Stalin's leadership itself. But the present far-flung apparatus worked for at least 20 years under the conditions exposed by Khrushchev, and can-

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CHANGE THE WORLD

OUR DREYFUS WAITS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

By MICHAEL GOLD

SAN FRANCISCO is a tourist town, and every day you will find hundreds of visitors swarming around Fisherman's Warf, where they look at the sparkling bay and the fishing fleet, buy souvenirs and eat giant crabs cooked in outdoor cauldrons that spread a delightful perfume of the salt sea.

There is another attraction popular with the tourists. A line of field glasses stands cemented by the shore, and big signs tell you that for ten cents inserted in the slot you can have a look at Alcatraz.

The Rock is half a mile away over the blue waves. The tourists can see clearly the gray walls of the famous prison, its steel bars and watchtowers and other bleak geography. However, no inmates can be seen and tourists often complain of this. They expect to be shown Al Capone at least.

Alcatraz haunts the American mind, as it does these tourists. It is our deadliest, most inhuman jail, escape-proof, and stripped of all the human climate. The worst gangsters and killers are penned here like wild beasts. Next to the electric chair, this is the ultimate punishment in America. It was designed deliberately (by scientific devils, no doubt), to be our Devil's Island.

Like its French original, Alcatraz also has its great martyr waiting in its gloom and sadism for the rising of the sun of justice in America. His name is Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs of stealing the atomic secrets, and the satellite secrets and all the other secrets which now are known to any college freshman majoring in physics.

Like Captain Dreyfus, Morton Sobell is the victim of a war party seeking by every lunatic means to conquer democracy in its own nation, then to thrust the people into the cauldron of war and death.

The Dreyfus frame-up became one of the most famous political events of our age. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a young captain of the French General Staff, was arrested on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power, in this case, Germany.

Tried by a secret court martial, Dreyfus was sentenced to solitary confinement for life on the Ile du Diable, a tropical hell off the coast of French Guiana.

Constantly, he denied his guilt. But he was a Jew, and the French reactionaries made this fact an important count against him. Whoever defended Dreyfus they called a Jew, a traitor, a paid agent of Berlin. In his solitary cell Dreyfus brooded for years. His hair turned prematurely white, and he lost all hope. Yet slowly the truth was pushing its way up through the frozen soil.

France divided on the Dreyfus case. All the progressive forces, the labor unions, the Socialists, the intellectuals led by great figures like Emile Zola, Anatole France, Georges Clemenceau and others, united behind Dreyfus. On the other side were arrayed the bitter-end royalists and clerical foes of the republic, industrialists, financiers, and all the elements that later worked for Hitler and now for John Foster Dulles.

When the famous bordereau, or memorandum containing the secrets "stolen" by Dreyfus was proven to have been written by another officer, the Minister of War declared before the Chamber of Deputies that he had in his files several other documents, even more incriminating.

"Produce them!!" he was challenged. "Let us see ourselves!" But the Minister refused, on the grounds that these documents if revealed would imperil the security of France.

The friends of Dreyfus persisted, and the document were found to contain almost nothing, and then another officer attached to the General Staff confessed he had forged them. With his suicide, the case was split wide open. By 1906 Dreyfus was vindicated and given a higher post in the Army.

In the Dreyfus case was formed a matrix of that mighty People's Front that saved France from Hitler. We do not respond to moral issues with the fervor of the great French people, yet justice is not dead. She only lies in a drugged slumber, waiting for her deliverer, the American people.

★

AT THE trial of the Rosenbergs, the prosecution brought into court as evidence a sealed package of documents alleged to be some of the atomic secrets stolen by the defendants.

The prosecution, as in the Dreyfus case, contended that these documents were of such vast importance to American security that they could not be examined by the court or the jury.

Emanuel Block, the Rosenberg's lawyer, a noble figure who literally gave his life for this case, made his only blunder. He allowed the contention that American security would be endangered if he insisted on having these documents examined by the court.

Today most of our leading physicists have been saying that the success of the Sputniks could not be charged to any theft of American secrets. It is common knowledge today that only a superior school system, and larger budgets for theoretical science are the cause of such triumphs.

Meanwhile our Dreyfus must waste his youth, his intelligence, his warm love of family and friends, in a cell on the terrible Island of the Devil. To doubt that he will be vindicated one day is to doubt the future of our country.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

GREAT! TERRIFIC! BUT...

By JESUS COLON

MY FIRST column on "West Side Story" in the issue of Sept. 17, was titled "Before the Opening." It was based on articles in the Spanish press and on reports by Puerto Ricans who had seen the tryouts in Washington and Philadelphia.

I intended calling the second column "After the Opening." But now that I have actually seen the show, I find this title too passive for this explosive, dynamic, beautiful, though not perfect thing called "West Side Story."

"West Side Story" is everything the critics have said it is: great, terrific. But . . .

I hope this "but" will explain itself as I keep on typing what I saw and felt at the Winter Garden.

We all know by now that this music drama by Arthur Laurents, Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim, follows—not too closely—Shakespeare's drama "Romeo and Juliet." You recall the century-old feud between the Capulets and the Montagues, the families of the two lovers. In "West Side Story," the Sharks and the Jets, two teen-age gangs, the first composed of Puerto Ricans, the second of Polish-Americans, with their feuding and hating, replace the two families in Shakespeare's tragedy.

THE SHOW is powerfully dramatic, daringly original in music and staging. The work as a whole is a fine contribution—a departure in many ways from the average Broadway music drama.

On the other hand, if you look and listen carefully, you can observe an effort to stay within the Broadway tradition, perhaps a half-conscious desire not to go too far afield into originality and depiction of the REAL realism that the authors no doubt encountered in their search for material among Puerto Rican and other gangs. This brought libretist, lyricist, composer and producer to create a sort of "Broadway reality" that could lend of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come

But still, the few who know the material from primary sources will feel a lack of REAL realism and truth. Of course, sometimes truth is more drab and less dramatic than fiction with just a grain of the truth.

These things ought to be said—if not in sharp criticism, at least in a minor key. I hope they will contribute to a better appreciation of the tremendous efforts by all the artists connected with "West Side Story."

★

THERE ARE, of course, many other West Side stories about Puerto Rican teen-agers. In fact, there are many north, south, east and west side stories connected with all the Puerto Rican residents in New York that might not have the dramatic impact of a switchblade gleaming in the hand of a teen-ager, but that still might some day be dramatized as effectively as "West Side Story."

I am sure it is not the intention of the librettist or anybody else to convey the idea that this is the only tale to be told about New York Puerto Ricans. But the general theatre-goer who is under the constant pounding of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come out with the notion that "West Side Story" confirms what he has been reading.

★

THE ONLY INSTANCE in which the creators of the show make any connection between Puerto Ricans here and in Puerto Rico—to show that these Puerto Rican teen-agers here have national cultural roots and come from somewhere, is in the song "America." And in the untruthful and biased lyrics of this song and in the Spanish-Mexican rhythm of its music, the creators of "West Side Story" seem—perhaps unintentionally—to cater to the preconceived tabloid prejudices against Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

The song which sneers at and misrepresents standards of cleanliness and health in that country seems to reassure the listener's subconscious that what has been said of Puerto Rico is indeed true. The song contradicts the whole message of brotherhood and unity which "West Side Story" tries to put across at the end. I would be the last to believe that the writers of this song did it on purpose. Still the song is there.

Of course, it might be said, the song is tuneful, the lyrics catchy, it is done in the best tradtion of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is also true that when the song—a glorification of a gadget-studded America—reached its end, the entire audience broke into loud applause. But let me be accurate here—it was the entire audience less myself and two young Puerto Ricans sitting beside me.

We were the immense minority.

P.S. Before any readers start sending brickbats to me, wait until next week's column. It will also be on "West Side Story."

TV VIEWS

DON'T MINCE MY MOZART

By BEN LEVINE

STOLEN WATERS are sweet and bread eaten in secret is pleasant, says Proverbs. Perhaps this was why the Budapest String Quartet on Channel 2 gave me so much pleasure.

The time of the concert, 3 p.m. on Sunday, came at the high tide of my work, forcing me to run between the copydesk and the TV set to get some of the music between commercials.

I heard the complete slow movement of the Brahms B flat quartet, and tantalizing snatches of the Mozart Quartet in G, hardly enough for a music critic's report but enough for a TV columnist's loud applause and cries for more.

The concert, the second in what I hope will be an infinite series, was held in the late millionaire Henry Clay Frick's ex-mansion, now converted into a museum, providing glimpses of marble statues and oil paintings that gave added pleasure to those who, when they listen to music, do not shut their eyes.

★

FRICK'S ART agents ransacked the world's palaces, churches and museums to build up this collection. Now the world it getting it back via television, and in our gratitude we should give a thought now and then to the miners and steelworkers whose labor gave Mr. Frick the stolen money that stole the paintings that are so sweet to look at.

Great art has its seamy side. The statues of the Parthenon were made of the marble dug by slave miners whose life was sunless and endless torture.

Henry Grier, assistant director, and Dr. Janet P. Cox, research assistant, of the Frick collection, gave enlightening talks, between the string quartets, about Goya, Constable and Ingres. They stopped for some interesting minutes before Goya's vigorous and dramatic, "The Forge," which, they said, was painted in 1815 when Goya was 70 years old. It was, we were told the earliest realistic treatment of labor.

Mr. Frick probably did not realize it, but this prize gem is a tribute to the source of the wealth that made his collection possible.

A Communist world, we may be sure, will do better than let art collections wait on a money collector's whim.

I DOUBT, however, whether even a Communist world would offer television music surpassing the performance of Alexander Schneider and Joseph Roisman, violinists; Boris Kroyt, violist, and Mischa Schneider, cellist, that Sunday afternoon.

Although the program was free to anyone who had a TV set or could get into the Frick mansion, it bore no charity-ward atmosphere, it didn't mince Mozart or break up Brahms into tuneful bits to fit the attention span of six-year-olds. We were given the full quartets, played conscientiously, you might almost say grimly if you watched the players' faces on the TV screen, by artists who respected even a non-paying public.

Incidentally, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Education Television Association, which sponsored this program, passed the collection plate, saying we could send contributions to the association at 345 E. 46th St.

It reminded me of the time, some 30 years ago, before television, when many of us crowded into a little Lutheran church every Sunday morning to hear Lynwood Farnham play, in a year's time, all of Bach's organ works. We were glad to put something into the collection envelpes to pay for music more wonderful than you could get at Carnegie Hall.

★

STRING QUARTETS and organs are not the easiest to listen to but they are marvelously rewarding. They are not for those who regard music as background to reading or sleeping or lovemaking. They require conscious attention.

Stravinsky once said that people who shut their eyes while listening give less attention to music than those who watch the musicians. That was why he scored "A Soldier's Story" for a small orchestra and put the orchestra on the stage. And that is why quartet music is especially suitable for television, which, by skillful use of the camera, enables the listener to see closeups of the artist's face and hands, and sharpens the attention.

I have several friends who seem o spend more time in repairing hi-fi gadgets than in listening to music. Concerts like those of the Budapest String Quartet will help them develop hi-fi ears.

Declaration by 12 Socialist Lands

(Continued from Page 4)

dominion, instigating destruction of democratic freedoms, threatening the national independence of the developed capitalist countries, trying to enmesh the liberated peoples in new forms of colonialism and systematically conducting subversive activities against the Socialist countries.

The policy of certain aggressive groups in the U. S. is aimed at rallying around them all the reactionary forces of the capitalist world. Acting in this way they are becoming the center of world reaction, the sworn enemies of the people. By this policy these anti-popular, aggressive imperialist forces are courting their own ruin, creating their own grave-diggers.

So long as imperialism exists there will always be soil for aggressive wars. Throughout the post-war years the American, British, French and other imperialists and their stooges have conducted and are conducting wars in Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya, Kenya, Guatemala, Egypt, Algeria, Oman and Yemen.

At the same time the aggressive imperialist forces flatly refuse to cut armaments, to prohibit the use and production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to agree on immediate discontinuation of the tests of these weapons; they are continuing the "cold war" and arms drive, building more military bases and conducting the aggressive policy of undermining peace and creating the danger of a new war. Were a world war to break out before agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons is reached, it would inevitably become a nuclear war unprecedented in destructive force.

In West Germany militarism is being revived with the U. S. help, giving rise to a hotbed of war in the heart of Europe. The struggle against West German militarism and revanchism, which are now threatening peace, is a vital task facing the peace-loving forces of the German people and all the nations of Europe. An especially big role in this struggle belongs to the German Democratic Republic—the first worker-peasant state in German history—with which the participants in the meeting express their solidarity and which they fully support.

★

SIMULTANEOUSLY the imperialists are trying to impose on the freedom-loving peoples of the Middle East the notorious "Eisenhower-Dulles Doctrine," thereby creating the danger of war in this area. They are plotting conspiracies and provocations against independent Syria. The provocation against Syria and Egypt and other Arab countries pursue the aim of dividing and isolating the Arab countries in order to abolish their freedom and independence.

The SEATO aggressive bloc is a source of war danger in East Asia.

The question of war or peaceful coexistence is now the crucial question of world policy. All the nations must display the utmost

vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism.

At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting wars, as was demonstrated by the collapse of the imperialist designs in Egypt. The imperialist plan to use the counter-revolutionary forces for the overthrow of the people's democratic system in Hungary have failed as well.

The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union: the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa taking an anti-imperialist stand and forming, together with the Socialist countries, a broad peace zone; the international working class and above all its vanguard, the Communist parties; the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of the European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries are putting up increasing resistance to the plans for a new war.

★

AN ALLIANCE of these mighty forces could prevent war, but should the bellicose imperialist imperialist maniacs venture, regardless of anything, to unleash a war, imperialism will doom itself to destruction, for the peoples will not tolerate a system that brings them so much sufferings and exacts so many sacrifices.

The Communist and workers' parties taking part in the meeting declare that the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of the two systems, which has been further developed and brought up to date in the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the Socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship among the peoples. The idea of peaceful coexistence coincides with the five principles advanced jointly by the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of India and with the program adopted by the Bandung Conference of African-Asian Conference. Peace and Peaceful coexistence have now become the demands of the broad masses in all countries.

The Communist parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task. They will do all in their power to prevent war.

The meeting considers that in the present situation the strengthening of the unity and fraternal cooperation of the Socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' parties and the solidarity of the international working class, national liberation and democratic movements acquire special significance.

In the bedrock of the relations between the countries of the world Socialist system and all the Communist and Workers parties lie the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism which have been tested by life. Today the vital interests of the working people of all countries call for their support of the Soviet Union and all the Socialist countries who, pursuing a policy of preserving peace throughout the world, are the mainstay of peace and social progress. The working class, the democratic forces and the working people everywhere are interested in tirelessly strengthening fraternal contacts for the sake of the common cause, in safeguarding from enemy encroachments the historic political and social gains effected in the Soviet Union—the first and mightiest Socialist power—in the Chinese People's Republic and in all the Socialist countries, in seeing these gains extended and consolidated.

★

THE SOCIALIST countries base their relations on principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty and non-interference in one another's affairs. These are vital principles. However, they do not exhaust the essence of relations between them. Fraternal mutual aid is part and parcel of these relations. This aid is a striking expression of Socialist internationalism.

On a basis of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance, the Socialist states have established between themselves extensive economic and cultural cooperation that plays an important part in promoting the economic and political independence of each Socialist country and the Socialist commonwealth as a whole. The Socialist states will continue to extend and improve economic and cultural cooperation among themselves.

The Socialist states also advocate all-round expansion of economic and cultural relations with all other countries, provided they desire it, on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The solidarity of the Socialist

countries is not directed against any other country. On the contrary, it serves the interests of all the peace-loving peoples, restrains the aggressive strivings of the bellicose imperialist circles and supports and encourages the growing forces of peace. The Socialist countries are against the division of the world into military blocs. But in view of the situation that has taken shape, with the Western powers refusing to accept the proposals of the Socialist countries for mutual abolition of military blocs, the Warsaw Pact Organization, which is of a defensive nature, serves the security of the peoples of Europe and supports peace throughout the world, must be presented and strengthened.

★

THE SOCIALIST countries are united in a single community by the fact that they are taking the common Socialist road by the common class essence of the social and economic system and state authority, by the requirements of mutual aid and support, identity of interests and aims in the struggle against imperialism, for the victory of socialism and communism, by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which is common to all.

The solidarity and close unity of the Socialist countries constitute a reliable guarantee of the sovereignty and independence of each. Stronger fraternal relations and friendshup between the Socialist countries call for a Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy on the part of the Communist and Workers parties, for educating all the working people in the spirit of combining internationalism with patriotism and for a determined effort to overcome the survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. All issues pertaining to relations between the Socialist countries can be fully settled through comradely discussion, with strict observance of the principles of socialist internationalism.

(To Be Concluded Next Issue)

KENNAN

(Continued from Page 7)

not so easily overcome the effects of its training.

But as indicated in the first part of the article, the Soviet's socialist industrial base requires a highly educated people operating in a democratic economy. It is thus inevitable that the political institutions, as they mature and become stabilized, will have a highly democratic content.

While a lag in development of these political institutions was inevitable, I believe the obstacles created by the Stalin Era have minimized the attractive power of socialism for American workers. Nor was it any help when American Communists, failing to understand the historic inevitability of the rationalized its errors and distortions. This made it impossible to win a hearing on true Soviet achievement.

Today, it seems to me, we can all pay tribute to the vast material gains made by Soviet socialism, to the incalcuable aid it has rendered to the massive struggles for independence from imperialism of the majority of the world's people, and to its defense of peace. But, understanding the process of history, American Marxists need to maintain an objective, honest attitude toward all aspects of Soviet development, including its shortcomings. Otherwise, many will continue to be thrown by every internal political conflict and turn. And these will occur.

SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 6)

both North and South; the second-class quality of education in these schools, and the effect of many insidious forms of discrimination.

As Robert Hutchins says in his foreword: "The reason why this is an important book is that it is one of the few on education that deals with the right topics. . . . I hope that its appearance will mark a new turn in the discussion of American education."—A new, and very drastic turn, let us hope—toward education in the fullest sense of the word.

This is indeed an important book. Read it—and act.

ONLY PLANET WITH LIFE?

(Continued from Page 6)

made, capable of maintaining life in airless space.

★

MANNED rocket satellites will be able to switch from one orbit to another and to come close to one another. The crew will be able to go on to the outer surface of the flying machine. As a result it will be possible to establish "space stations" circling the earth which would be used for the assembly of spaceships and as a starting point for distant voyages in space.

It should be noted, says Dobronavov, that voyages to the moon, Mars and other planets will be mainly "ballistic" i.e. the spaceships will fly with their engines shut off, acting under the pull of one or another attracting center of gravitation. The engines will be switched on only for high-speed maneuvering, when changing course and for take-offs and landings.

In order to enable a spaceship to come with reach of the moon's gravitational pull it must be given, while in the neighborhood of the earth, a speed of roughly eleven kilometers (over six and four-fifth miles) a second. Then it will move along a greatly extended ellipise and reach a zone where the moon's pull will act on it more strongly. By maneuvering, i.e., by switching on the engines at different times, the spaceship will be able to take a circular course, fly round the moon, land on it, rise from it and again revert to the ellipitical orbit to travel back to earth.

Some of the routes for flights to the moon have already been calculated. One way journeys will take between one and five days.

"The launching of the artifical earth satellite is man's debut in interplanetary space. The not very distant future will show how man is going to conquer space."

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A crisis hits new car sales Chrysler-Ford slip—GM up

DETROIT.—With 150,000 unsold 1957 cars and close to 200,000 1958 cars reportedly stacking up in the dealers showrooms the first week of December, a slowdown is definitely on by buyers for new cars.

Chrysler and Ford who made little or no changes in their 1958 care are slipping badly while General Motors which did is leading the field in whatever sales there is.

Retail sales of new cars daily in the second week of November ran 17,000 a day, that's down 10 percent from the first ten days of the month and 14 percent below the same period a year ago.

Chrysler salesman say that sales of the 1958 model are running several hundred percent behind last year with all of them blaming a "warmed over model" as the reason.

Interestingly Ford dealers you talk to blame higher prices and fear on the part of buyers about the future as the reason.

Cadillacs are selling as quickly as dealers get them.

Also the bottom has dropped out of the used car market which causes dealers to be more reluctant to give or take a used car in a trade-in.

Basic to the situation is the report of the Political Memo of COPE, Nov. 28, which reports that factory layoffs and reduced working hours caused a billion dollar drop in the national rate of personal income during October. Personal income represents the total of wage, salary, dividend, pension and other payments to individuals.

Meantime the Federal Reserve Board said that output of plants, mills, mines fell in October to the lowest point since July, 1956 when a national steel strike was going on.

And Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex) of the House Small Business Committee said that more business firms failed in September than in any September since 1933 when the Great Depression was at its depth.

COPE Memo quotes Ike's assistant Sherman Adams, "there is positively no indication of anything like a depression or even a recession in sight now." The U. S. Commerce Dept. reports that stockholders get 3½ percent more in dividends during the first nine months of 1957 than the same period of 1956.

DETROIT.—UAW vice president Pat Greathouse has announced the UAW will demand in upcoming negotiations with the J. I. Case Company that the firm bring its wage and employe benefit levels up to the standard in effect throughout the rest of the farm implement industry.

In a letter to John T. Brown, Case president, Greathouse pointed out that "failure on the part of the company to grant these benefits will result in a situation which will make it impossible for the company to produce the number and kind of products necessary for it to compete successfully in the industry and bring a return on investment to its stockholders."

Greathouse said Case Company employes "have not had benefits that workers in the plants of your competitors have been enjoying for some time, most of them for many years."

Cheap Dies Import Fought

DETROIT.—The Detroit Skilled Trades Council of the UAW has backed a resolution from one of its affiliates, UAW Local 157 that calls for a halt to importing dies from abroad for cars to be made here. The dies are being made by General Motors, Ford in England, Western Germany, Japan and Belguim for at least $1 per hour less than what it would cost here.

Latest reports are that the lobbyists of the auto companies will seek to get all tariffs lifted by the next session of Congress on further import of dies and tools made abroad.

Already the results of this has caused a rise in joblessness among tool and die makers. Some 5,000 are estimated to be jobless in the Detroit area, despite the fact the 1959 program is supposed to be in high gear.

Richard T. Gosser, UAW vice president of the International union's skilled trades department has notified the tool and die UAW council of Detroit that they will no longer be permitted to have their own newspaper, The Tool and Die Engineering News. He said all publicity on negotiations will be handled by the UAW publicity department.

The tool and die council and the maintenance council passed a decisior they want their own newspaper to continue and also they want a merger of the councils in order to be more effective in negotiations and protecting work standards.

Meanwhile a dual organization, the Society of Skilled Trades, which has heavy employer influence is reported preparing to challenge in 500 National Labor Relations Board elections the UAW for the right to represent skilled workers. They will do this in 1958, possibly when contracts expire June 1, 1958. The UAW to meet this has granted skilled workers representation in all bargaining committees the right to strike if in the 1958 negotiations they are not satisfied with what's negotiated, and also the right to mount a special set of demands for 1958, which they have done. Nevertheless the actions of the Society will be one of the worst pieces of disrupton the UAW will face in the 1958 negotiations.

Have a Xmas or New Year Party

CAN you or other readers of the paper help the Michigan Worker to wipe out a year end debt of $1,000 we owe New York for back bills, many of which couldn't be paid because of heavy unemployment here.

CAN you give us this help by organizing a holiday affair, dinner at Xmas, open house, New Year's affair, or just send us a season's gift of money. The paper is in dire need and must continue into decisive 1958, with al lthat's ahead. Will you help?

AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

EMIL MAZEY, UAW-secretary-treasurer was mighty free with the members' money the other day in Circuit Court here when he said he wouldn't be opposed to spending $500,000 of the union's cash to find out who took a shot at Walter Reuther. He was on the witness stand in a libel suit against the union by Carl Renda. Funny the state cops, Detroit police, FBI and what have you, never found out who took the shot at Walter and Vic Reuther. If murderous assaults like that against union leaders can be covered up what good is Mazey's half a million offer.

★

ELEVEN UAW-GM-Sub councils met recently throughout the nation and drafted proposals for the 1958 UAW-GM contract. A national UAW-GM conference will take place in February, after the Jan. 22 convention here.

★

ONLY one out of every eight people employed in GM's working force were in the union during the 1937 sitdown strike and that only one out of three now employed were on the rolls during the 1945-46 strike. In addition two out of five have joined the union since the modified union shop was gotten in 1950. A job has to be done here to "educate the organized."

★

SOME guys in the UAW say that they would be for AFL Richard Gray's wage freeze if it was accompanied by a government price control, federal action halting runaway shops, for the union to zero in on speedup, health and safety standards and win the shorter work week with increased take home pay.

★

CHRYSLER Local 7 has a tough one. The Machine shop is being moved from Kercheval plant to Trenton, Mich., and some 300 will be eliminated. An additional 500 will be kept on but have to drive to Trenton each day if they want to continue working.

★

IN PREVIOUS years the Michigan Employment Security Commission around this time always got lots of calls from downtown retail stores for help and most times were not able to meet the demand. This year they have a long list of people waiting to be called to work at the downtown stores—who haven't been called.

★

THE National Committee for a Sane Nuclear policy on which Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, recently issued an appeal that ran as a full page ad in the New York Times. Within four dys after 500 replies of support for their proposal for an end to nuclear tests was received by mail.

★

FREIGHT CAR leadings, one of the bellwethers of the economy showed the week of Dec. 6 the lowest since Thanksgiving of 1934.

★

AUTO production dropping this week, 4.9 percent compared with the week before Thanksgiving. Still Chevrolet schedules six-day work week in 12 of its assembly plants across the nation. Ford is off the six-day schedule.

★

TEAMSTERS leaders here have emphasized if they are out of the AFL-CIO that they will not raid, will not wreck, will not seek to destroy other unions and will strive for working agreements with other unions. That should help the UAW in 1958.

★

AFL-CIO state merger convention to be in Grand Rapids, Feb. 25-27 at the municipal auditorium. All locals affiliated with the present AFL and CIO will be asked to send delegates.

★

THE Howard Johnson Restaurants have been asked by Lieut. Gov. Phil Hart of Michigan to see that no discrimination occurs in their restaurants. Recently in Delaware the finance minister of Ghana was refused service in a Johnson restaurant.

★

THE Windsor Trades and Labor Council is asking the City Council to pay the rents of all unemployed. Also flying squads of the unemployed Workers have been ordered to allow no evicions in Windsor.

★

NEW car sales in Cleveland dropped seven percent compared with a year ago and repossessions were up three and one-half percent during the same period.

★

AT GM's Livonia Drop Forge plant the UAW complains that GM scoffs at FEPC and is hiring white only. Wonder what happened to this Local 262's case before the State FEPC on this discrimination in that shop.

looking forward
AUTO DEMANDS AND THE REST OF US
by CARL WINTER

BEFORE the unfolding campaign of the NAM and Chamber of Commerce propaganda goes much farther, it would be well for labor to address itself to the general public's stake in the approaching negotiations for a new union contract in the automotive industry.

It is fairly easy for anyone to see how the auto workers would benefit from shorter hours and higher take-home pay, and why they will back the UAW in making such demands upon the corporations. But, what about the effect of such changes upon the rest of hte community.

Neither time nor effort has been spared by the agents of the auto manufacturers in trying to arouse opposition to the improvements expected to be proposed by the union. Yet, the vast majority of the people stand to gain from the benefits which a million auto workers seek to win in next spring's collective bargaining.

★

IT IS true, and only natural, that any union starts from the consideration of what is best for its own members. However, when the UAW tackles the Big Three—GM, Chrysler and Ford—it will be challenging an important part of the powerful industrial and financial combinations which thrive at the expense of the nation as a whole.

With 200,000 unemployed today in Michigan alone, any measure to increase auto jobs will immediately benefit the entire community. To the extent that the legal work week is shortened and speedup is curbed, more employment opportunities will be created for those now out of work. And, by linking these demands with insistence upon a rise in take-home pay, the union contributes to the health of the total economy.

Small businessmen and professionals who have begun to be haunted by the spectre of a new depression are promised a new lease on life if large numbers of workers win a greater ability to pay for goods and services. Such brakes on business activity as curtailed purchases and unpaid bills could then be released. Better living, won by organized labor, always contributes to raising standards for millions of others as well.

★

LEFT to themselves, the auto monopolies have been arbitrarily raising car prices and accummulating huge profits, while steadily reducing their working force. Now that the union tries to call a halt, they cry: "inflation."

But what can be more inflationary than this industry's siphoning-off 17 to 27 percent profit on investments (compared to a national average of 12 percent in all manufacturing) and using it for labor-scrapping equipment, extravagant management bonuses, and lush stockholder dividends? This parasitic record needs to be made widely known, as its continuation threatens the well-being of the American people.

Not only can the automotive industry well afford to raise wages and make room for more workers, but our nation can ill afford to let the auto union fail to win these demands. Self-interest calls for active popular support to the UAW in its coming contest with the monopolists.

Worth a Repeat

DETROIT.—As a matter of public interest we reprint the following from the column of UAW presiednt Tom Smith, Local 230, Los Angeles, Calif., which appears in the "Feather Merchant," union newspaper.

"News and Letters"

"A newspaper known as "News and Letters" has been distributed at the plant gates on occasion, and because of questions from members I would make the following observations:

"While the paper does not so state, it appears to be an organ of the Socialist Workers Party, and I respect and defend the right of free speech of those publishing and distributing "News and Letters."

"However, if they are honest trade unionists they would be better advised to work in their local unions for the common good, rather than in distributing what in many cases is anti-union material and can only result in fostering dissention."

Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

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on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

No, No, O'Malley!

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN! To the petitions! Tidings have arrived from Los Angeles. O'Malley hints he may come back. We demand a referendum on whether to allow him back.

Of course, Walter isn't serious. This is just "the arm" to get what he wants, which is, roughly, half the state of California. Nonetheless, it is certainly the cue for Brooklynites to leap into action for a referendum on whether to allow him back or not.

In case you haven't been following the adventures of poor little Walter against the "special interests," here's a quick rundown. A citizens' petition to put the Chavez Ravine giveaway program to a vote was successful. They don't oppose the Dodgers coming to their fair city, now the country's third largest, they only object to the highway robbery involved. Why, they want to know, does he get a gift of 315 acres of choice land when the Giants in San Francisco only need 90? (The largest Stadium in baseball, at Cleveland, needed but 52 acres.) How come O'Malley gets the parking concession, which can run to nearly half million a season? Why can't the city give the taxpayers a wee break? How come the city granted O'Malley's strange request to rezone Chavez Ravine into a category permitting any kind of commercial enterprises and buildings, having nothing to do with a baseball field?

The whole story is one for a modern day Lincoln Steffens to dig his teeth into. The stuff is starting to come out now that the courageous petitioners are refusing to roll over and play dead to the swindle.

Six years ago over 3,300 families, mostly poor, were thrown out of their Chavez Ravine homes and told a low rent public housing works was to be erected. Suddenly a couple of City Councilmen changed their votes, and swung to the side of real estate interests. It was enough to tip the balance. No project. Some time later Ed Davenport, a councilman who suddenly switched his vote, died, and $30,000 in nice crisp bills was found in his safe deposit box, as well as another like amount in his checking account. His widow admitted the money represented "gifts" to the Councilman.

★

Canadian Story

THE CANADIAN TRIBUNE, reporting on the historic visit of the Soviet ice hockey team to the land which owns the game, says there were some who "didn't think that Canadian fans would enjoy this 'foreign type' of hockey. Standing room only crowds who constantly applauded the clean play put the skids to that theory."

After losing their opener at Toronto and tying the next, the Soviet team started to roll, winding up with an astounding 10-1 rout of Ottawa, and an overall record of 5 victories, 2 defeats and one tie. Friendly relations between the players was the order of the day.

Of course, the Canadian teams were not professionals, but amateurs. But the amateurs are good, rating about the way our top few college basketball teams stand in relation to our pros. The Russians are also amateurs, all holding down regular jobs, or going to school.

★

JOURNALISM DEP'T

JUST AS YOU must, I know someone who thinks I'm all wet about socialism, but fervently joins us in the realization that the number one job for humanity, no matter what social systems it decides on later, is to end the big bomb nightmare threatening the whole works.

He is also someone who shakes his head in wonderment at how the Soviet Union "wins the propaganda battles from the United States."

So I just went over one story with him in Wednesday's New York Times. It was about a new Soviet note to Eisenhower, saying the two big countries should get together and talk things over, and expressing a willingness as a practical start in the right direction to join us in immediately stopping all the frightfully dangerous bomb tests.

The headline: "SOVIET AGAIN ASKS EAST-WEST TALKS; WASHINGTON COOL." While the footsteps of the Soviet messenger delivering the co-existence proposition are still warm, Washington is already cool. "The document was dismissed as a limp restatement of oft-heard themes and proposals. . .", the story said. That really disposes of the merit of proposals to save the world, doesn't it? . . . they've been making such proposals before!

"The State Department was less interested in the letter's content that its timing." Isn't that something to tell a worried world. The story also said officials termed it an attempt to "muddy the diplomatic waters." A proposal to end poisoning of the atmosphere is muddying the waters!

After going over this story, and being a reasonable person, he may never ever again ask with such total bewilderment, "How do they win world opinion against us?"

NATIONAL STANDING—CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN
as of week ending December 9, 1957

STATE	WKR GOAL	TO DATE	D.W. GOAL	TO DATE	FUND DRIVE GOAL	Raised To Date
Connecticut	150	81	75	50	$750	$631.50
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom	...	15	..	12	..	276.00
Illinois	1,000	757	200	220	5,000	3,881.91
Indiana	50	49	25	33	750	268.00
Iowa	..	12	..	9	250	5.00
Maryland - D. C.	175	206	100	150	1,500	1,121.50
Michigan	300	388	100	117	2,000	1,041.56
Minnesota - Dakotas	250	362	60	56	1,000	887.50
Missouri	50	46	15	28	500	200.75
Montana, Idaho	35	30	10	11	..	126.72
New England	175	188	75	110	2,500	2,125.80
New Jersey	500	320	150	137	4,500	2,685.15
Ohio	200	135	75	75	2,000	974.50
Oklahoma, Arkansas	..	7	..	8	..	10.00
Eastern Pennsylvania	500	299	125	125	4,500	2,712.50
Western Pennsylvania	30	28	15	22	1,000	786.50
South	..	81	..	71	..	789.50
West Virginia	..	6	..	3	..	5.00
Wisconsin	150	142	60	43	1,500	833.75
Miscellaneous	2008	382	100	372	..	464.38
Total (outside N. Y.)	3,500	3,536	1,300	1,663	25,000	19,827.52
New York State	5,500	2,101	1,000	659	75,000	40,297.77
Total U. S. A.	9,000	5,637	2,300	2,222	$100,000	$60,125.29

AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 2)

leader for several hours to settle long-standing disputes.

The conflict stemmed mainly from the fact that to this day the AFL, later the AFL-CIO, operated throughout the world through its own machinery the "Free Trade Union Committee" headed by Lovestone. Through that machinery the funds collected here in unions, ostensibly for international solidarity were used mainly for subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries. This by-passing of the ICFTU reached the point that the AFL-CIO even arranged the "training" of people allegedly for leadership in African unions, who were brought to the U. S.

★

THE FORMER CIO people, notably Reuther and Jacob Potofsky opposed the idea of a separate machinery and Lovestone's influence. Beneath that dispute in U.S. labor there was also considerable difference on foreign policy questions, such as often led to a clash between Meany and Reuther or Potofsky.

Repeated efforts by the CIO people to get Lovestone's removal, failed. This even led to Potofsky's resignation from the co-chairmanship of the international affairs committee of the AFL-CIO and Reuther's refusal to take his place, leaving Meany in sole chairmanship.

As a result of the conferences, here, the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to eliminate the "Free" Trade Union Committee and thus liquidate Lovestone's post. Henceforth, all matters will come to the AFL-CIO's international department, with Lovestone to be a member of its committee. The "training" of Africans is to be left to the ICFTU and the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to henceforth work through the ICFTU.

Does this stop mean the power of Lovestone is curtailed? Even the CIO leaders privately say they are keeping their fingers crossed. They count on the reported move under way to place a former CIO man at the head of the International Affairs Department. Some said it may be Michael Ross, who headed that work in the CIO.

★

THE BIG QUESTION as after the last convention, is whether the AFL-CIO will be able to mobilize and pick up steam for much of the convention's positive program on the domestic scene. The active attention of the convention was almost entirely pitched on the expulsion and corruption issues, and almost no one showed interest in foreign affairs.

Much will depend now on whether the expulsions and the dispute between the industrial and craft unions, flares up into a costly war between unions. If such warfare develops, much of the program adopted here will go out of the window and labor will be spending its money and manpower fighting an internal war and a defensive, most likely losing, struggle, against the enemies of labor.

But if, as some here think, it will be possible to avoid such struggle, it may be possible to give the program life notwithstanding the fact that the total of organized workers outside the AFL-CIO is now about four million. Both Meany and Reuther are stressing the idea that the threat from the outside will prevent labor from fighting inside.

World to Get Sputnik's Info

PARIS. — Information received from the two satellites will be distributed to the world before the end of the month, Prof. V. V. Belussov, chairman of the Soviet committee for the International Geophysical Year, said last week. He is here for a meeting of the IGY international committee.

All donations to the Daily Worker and The Worker should be sent to the Committee For A Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3. Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

BULGANIN, NATO, PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

As Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, George Kennan, Walter Reuther, Robert Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action, Walter Lippmann, Cyrus S. Eaton, James P. Warburg, Marriner S. Eccles (ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board); and such newspapers as the Republican Washington Post and the independent Democratic N.Y. Post, while for the most part approving the big military build-up, are especially arguing for top-level negotiations with the Russians.

Stevenson's assertion in a speech last Monday that we **"must learn to live not only with our allies but our adversaries"** was further developed by Warburg in a letter to the New York Times (Dec. 11), in which he said that **"the sole alternative to the 'unthinkable' but by no means improbable nuclear holocaust . . . is give-and-take negotiations. . . ."**

And in his Nobel Peace Prize lecture Lester B. Pearson, former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, said: **"What is needed is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and negotiation that may be available; or, more important, that can be made available. . ."** While Pearson opposed a "spectacular" summit meeting, he urged **"frank, serious and complete exchanges of views — especially between Moscow and Washington. . . ."**

THESE and similar statements reflect sentiment among the people which, though not free of confusions, is nevertheless deep. This is confirmed by a new Gallup Poll which shows strong support for wider exchange of ideas, information and goods with the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the results of this survey, George Gallup, director of the poll, writes (Herald Tribune, Dec. 8): **"Concern over the military implications of 'sputnik' and the public's demand for a 'new look' at our defense policies . . . has not altered basically the country's general desire to coexist peacefully with the Russians."**

A further clue to opinion among important religious and pacifist groups is indicated in proposals made by the Friends Committee on National Legislation and published in the December issue of its Washington Newsletetr. Entitled, "Alternatives to the Present Policy," this statement begins:

"The United States should turn away from a policy of attempting to achieve peace through military strength and toward a policy of peace through negotiation, disarmament, friendship, strengthening the UN and moving in the direction of world law."

OUTSIDE the United States the situation is not a happy one for Dulles, nor does it augur well for NATO's future if it persists in continuing to be an anti-Soviet war alliance. The Herald Tribune reports (Dec. 11): **"The idea of neutralism for Europeans nations has spread rapidly in the past few days."**

In France Premier Felix Gaillard warned against the "danger" that neutrality will spread. In Britain both Laborites and independent Conservatives expressed fear that British proposals for the NATO conference would, as a New York Times dispatch put it Dec. 11), **"involve the surrender of the government's power to decide between peace and war."**

Perhaps most significant of all is the neutralist wave sweeping Western Germany where the Adenauer regime is the most loyal of all the partners of the Dulles policy. The number two party of West Germany, the Social Democrats, are reported to have asked the government to present to the NATO meeting the following program:

- No nuclear weapons, no missiles or missile bases, and no development or production of these weapons in Western Germany.
- Negotiations for creating an atomic-free zone in Europe, and foreign troops to be withdrawn from this area.
- An immediate end to nuclear weapons tests without any political or military conditions.

THIS program dovetails pretty much with recent proposals of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and of the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In the light of this situation there is special significance in a suggestion made by—believe it or not—the U. S. Ambassador to West Germany, David K. E. Bruce, that **"a new initiative be taken, if necessary, by powers other than the United States and the Soviet Union, toward breaking the disarmament impasse."**

Though the State Department hastened to explain that Bruce was expressing "just a personal view," there are growing millions of such "personal views" all over the world.

Clearly the time is ripe for a new initiative by the greatest power of all—the people—to change a foreign policy that sows war—not peace, danger—not security, that blocks the path to great social progress for ourselves and all mankind that can come from an affirmative response to the socialist system's challenge to peaceful competition and co-existence.

An alternative to that reactionary, suicidal policy is in the making. Bulganin has written a letter to Ike. As the Cleveland business tycoon, Cyrus S. Eaton, says: **"Let's meet the Russians half way."**

Aptheker to Talk On 'Freedom Today'

"Freedom and Socialism" will be the theme of a new series of forums to be held on Sunday evenings at the Academy Hall, 853 Broadway.

The first in the series will be led by Herbert Aptheker, Marxist educator and author, who will discuss the question, "What Is Freedom Today?" His lecture will be given on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 8:14 p.m. In it he will deal with the meaning of individual freedom, its relation to the social structure, changing conceptions of freedom, and the problems of guarantees. Admission to the forums is $1.

MISSILE MOGULS GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1)

nose cones for two giant hydrogen bomb missiles. These are the 5,000-mile Atlas (an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile), and the 1,500-mile Thor.

The Thor's nose cone will be pointed at the Soviet Union from bases in Birtain, Spain and North Africa and France if Secretary of State Dulles' plans are carried out. That is when the kinks in the Thor have been ironed out. The missile's tests have been unsuccessful to date.

One might mention other Vanguard profiteers. But the Rockefeller-Mellon and the Morgan banking firms will suffice.

And the principle is plain. It is folly for bankers to compete with Socialist scientists in the scientific field.

It may be unfair to blame the bankers alone for the goofing. The Navy brass hats had something to do with it. For Vanguard is a Navy project. And one thinks Admiral Bennett, the Navy research chief, who tried to belittle the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik. Anybody could "throw a hunk of iron" into the sky, this brassy bureaucrta sadi.

Jobless reach 200,000 in Mich. Car sales drop, stockpile 350,000

DETROIT – Unemployment in Michigan has reached the unprecedented 200,000 figure, something that no one can remember ever happening during the "height" of the auto season, as December is known. Last year at this time there were 135,000 jobless in the state, 81,000 in Detroit. In 1955, the state figure was 67,000.

Some 136,000 of that 200,000 today are in Detroit. A spokesman for the Michigan Employment Security Commission said if anything there might be more, not less unemployed, by Xmas.

Certainly, he said, it will soar away beyond 200,000 after Xmas when those working on temporary jobs get the gate.

Car sales are reported by some UAW leaders as dropping 50% and the unsold cars in dealers' hands total 150,000 unsold 1957 cars and about 200,000 1958 models.

Also being held up is the 1959 program for tool and die makers, who normally at this time would be working pell-mell getting the dies and tools ready for the 1959 model.

The overtime issue will be one of the big points in the January UAW "crash" program convention at Masonic Temple. That is that no overtime be worked while fellow unionists are without a job. Some UAWers feel that even now something drastic should be done to find work for those without jobs and one way is to halt all overtime.

The UAW top leadership gives no indication that they hear the bitter criticism of the rank and file on this obviously unjust situation where a part of the membership gets five days, plus time and a half for the sixth day while other members live on unemployment compensation.

Adding to the growing number of unemployed are workers being ousted from their jobs because of automation, plant runaway and speedup.

In Chrysler, Ford and GM thousands will not get back to work on the 1958 model because of the above reasons.

In Canada 16,000 auto workers are unemployed, many of whom like in Ford have been told they will not get back to wark.

—WILLIAM ALLAN

A Choice, Few More Pennies in Wages, or H-Bomb in the Yard!

DETROIT.—UAW president Walter Reuther is reported to have asked recently an audience of California auto workers, "if it is of any importance to a worker to receive a few pennies more or less in wages if an H-bomb drops in his backyard?

Reuther told these workers, that as he saw it, the world situation is not a struggle for military superiority but a struggle for human survival.

"With the shadow of the H-bomb, and two satellites in the sky, we are now able to destroy each other by remote control—by pressing buttons" Reuther said.

"Unless we learn to live together" he said, "we shall perish together." He repeated his biting criticism of the Eisenhower Administration that it and many Americans were more concerned about their plumbing than education.

"We are willing to spend any amount of money to teach our children how to die, but we don't have enough good sense to spend small amounts of money to teach our children how to live."

2 Million Milk Users Get New Raise in Price

DETROIT. – Two million consumers in this area are to be hit with another penny a quart increase in milk prices and the dairies trot out the usual excuse, "because of higher wage costs."

Nothing is said about the profits of the National Dairies, Borden and others, who every time the dairy workers get a wage boost, or the dairy farmers get a price increase, it's immediately passed on to the consumers and the profits of the milk trusts left untouched.

In the first quarter of 1957 Borden's made in profits $9,100,000; National Dairies, $14,500,000; Foremost, $5,600,000.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that the Borden comapny lifted its profits after taxes to $23,62,746 in 1956 as compared with $21,653,536 in 1955. Harold Comfort, the president said that much of the improvement could be contributed to slightly higher price levels, meaning wage increases onto the price of milk for consumers.

Seems in Michigan, Governor Williams should do some investigating of milk prices and price fixing by the Milk Trusts.

Flint UAW Warns Of Production Race

FLINT, Mich.—President Kenny Turner of UAW Fisher Local 2 warns his members in a newspaper column in the Weekly Review that;

"Again we are going into a mad race—a race to beat Chrysler and Ford. The greed for profits with complete disregard for the future of our people and the national threat of depression—means nothing to General Motors. . . ."

"Now you younger brothers had better read and heed. It is my humble opinion some of you are going to be out of a job before too long. The Buick and Fisher No. 1 plants are laying off people and the new model has just started . . . the nine-hour day and Saturday work looks good now . . . naturally if we worked eight hours a day, five days a week, we would work longer before we are laid off." The anxiety of the Flint UAW leaders has its roots in the mass unemployment that prevailed there this year where 15,000 workers were idle for practically the whole summer and thousands more worked part time.

'Banner Year' Prediction of Ford-Gen. Mot.

DETROIT.—Here we go again with heads of Ford and GM saying 1958 "will be a banner year." Well in 1957 for the first nine months they sweated out of the workers $791,472,352 in profits after taxes, compared with $791,472,352 for the same period in 1956. So 1957 was a "banner year" for them, but for the workers it was a hard, bitter year of long layoffs, cuts in take-home pay and speedup battles all the way for those that worked steady.

Of course the auto chieftains continue and state that if labor "don't rock the boat" by asking for wage increases which will cause "inflation" then the banner year will take place for sure.

Then to join in the tune, they bring in the Eisenhower "labor face" James Mitchell, secretary of labor, who adds to the "prosperity" theme by telling the Detroit Economic Club that ten million workers would be needed to be added to the labor force between 1955 and 1965.

Of course Mitchell says nothing about what the Eisenhower Administration will do about Michigan's unemployment or the AFL-CIO's prediction that there will be between 6-6 million idle by June, 1958.

Mitchell dished out additional pie in the sky by stating that it's an "evolutionary process" getting the four-day week. Here of course he was trying to tell the auto workers that all you have to do is wait and the "evolution" will bring you the four-day week.

Well, thousands of them got it on the 1957 model but at 4 day's pay a 20 percent cut.

Mitchell as usual had nothing to offer about more protection on the job for workers, part of his department's role, or whether he favored a shorter work week with increased take-home pay.

Significantly he was the guest speaker here before the Detroit Economic Club, a luncheon group of big business operators, who have brought speakers like union buster Herbert Kohler to Detroit.

GOP 'Cheered' By Idle Rolls

LANSING, Mich.—The Republican Party State leaders here are being "cheered up" by the joblessness and see it as a medium of returning them to power in the state capitol building here next year.

They have asked and been promised more money for the 1958 election campaign by Don Ahrens, former General Motors vice president and now state GOP finance director.

A Republican state Senator Waldron said, "We think our chances have been brightened by developments and issues involving taxes, jobs, and the unfavorable business climate created by the Governor Williams adminstration."

The GOPers when raises in unemployment compensation have been before the State Legislature have always said unemployment was "temporary" and would be dissolved by the favorable developing economic picture they saw. Now they are switching and are "cheered" by the joblessness and like vultures will seek to win the unemployed vote in 1958.

Write the U. S. Att. Gen. Drop Mich. 6 Case

DETROIT. – Decisions in the California and Indiana Smith Act cases where the government abandoned its efforts to prosecute and the defendants went free is further proof that "calmer times" are definitely in the making.

Meanwhile the six Michigan Smith Act defendants, Helen Winter, Tom Dennis, Nat Ganley, Phil Schatz, Saul Wellman, Billy Allan, await a decision on their appeal for acquittal to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. Allan also is awaiting a decision from Chief Federal Judge here Arthur Lederle on whether Allan remains a U.S. citizen or not. The trial took place two years ago.

We think that people in Michigan ought to write to U.S. Attorney General Rogers, Washington, D.C., asking him to drop the case against the Michigan Six.

The amnesty drive to free Gil Green, Henry Winston and and Irving Potash who are still in jail is on. It's an Xmas amnesty drive and the run to the holidays is all too short. Send a postcard or letter to the President asking for Xmas amnesty for the three jailed Communist leaders.

Recently Michigan was honored by a visit from that top woman labor leader, pioneer organizer and great civil liberties fighter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Committee member, C.P.U.S.A.

In a tour of the Middle West she is urging an all-out effort on amnesty for Green, Winston and Potash. She addressed several hundred people in her five-day visit here, including a splendid meeting at the Tuller Hotel, a special womens meeting, a meeting of teenagers, etc.

Depression near says Stellato—heavy layoff Hits in midst of model

DEARBORN, Mich.—Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 where heavy layoffs are occuring in the midst of the 1958 model production, declares in his union newspaper, Ford Facts, Dec. 7, all indications point to the beginning of another depression. He says the number of cars in the hands of the dealers is 50 percent higher than this time a year ago.

He elaborates by saying, **"steel production nationally is down to 76.8 percent of capacity from an October high of 82.6 percent. Steel orders are below output. Freight car loadings, which are used as an economic barometer, are 15.3 percent below a year ago. Manufactured goods are down 12.4 percent. Coal production has dropped 12.5 percent and factory output has reached its lowest point since July of 1956."**

He writes that layoffs in the giant Rouge plant are continuing at a time when automobile production should be going full blast and that this condition is not confined to Ford's—it also prevails at Chrysler, General Motors, Studebaker-Packard and American Motors.

★

STELLATO while laying out the developing crisis facing the auto workers suggested only a change in a seniority phase of the contract as an answer. Workers with 15 years seniority or more who presently or prior to February 1, 1958 are laid off shall "bump" employes in other parts of the Rouge with five years or less seniority who are working. In the past the Rouge has had building seniority (there are 18 buildings) which produced a fantastic situation where men were out on the street with 20 years seniority while in another building men with a couple of years seniority were working, some cases overtime.

He did not mention as essential parts of a program for meeting layoffs; a shorter work week with increased take-home pay, a voice in setting standards of production, fighting against Ford's runaway shop policies that has cut the Rouge work force from 70,000 back in 1947 to at best a little over 40,000 now. Unfortunately Stellato did not urge opening of trade with all nations as a medium of getting jobs, which Canadian Ford workers have been in the lead for in UAW. No mention is made either of the terrible plight of Negro workers who make up many times 75 percent of those jobless. This is a common omission by most UAW leaders.

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IN another part of the Dec. 7 issue of Ford Facts in the Transportation column, a writer says layoffs are continuing to plague the plant. He wrote that many departments are working short-handed because of the layoffs and those still working are expected to maintain normal production while their laid-off brothers walk the streets. This writer also reports rumors that big lay-off is pending.

Yet while these layoffs were taking place in many Ford plants, Automotive News and the Wall Street Journal report Ford assembly were working six days a week. The news is now that all assembly plants of Ford are to discontinue scheduled overtime operations.

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Speaker: A. B. Magil

Foreign Editor, Daily Worker

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Missile Moguls Were Guilty in Vanguard Goof

By ART SHIELDS

THE VANGUARD satellite explosion is blowing more dollars to the big Missile Kings, who goofed the moon launching. For Defense Secretary McElroy is giving the goofers more millions to try again. The Vanguard project had cost the taxpayers $110,000,000 already, before the rocket burst into flames. And no good American would begrudge our scientists many times that much. The money was not handled by scientists, however. It went to a bunch of war profiteers, who care nothing for science. Their god is The Dollar.

The Vanguard contractors, who got the money, are headed by the (Glenn L.) Martin Co. of Baltimore, Md. This company is one of America's biggest Wall Street profiteers. It has sold the government billions of dollars of stuff before. It's controlled by the Rockefeller and Mellon interests. And it is typical of the greedy gang that spends the Defense Departments annual budget of 38 billion dollars and more.

You will find no scientists on the Martin board, no matter how hard you look. The goofers are bankers instead. For the prime contractor of Project Vanguard is run by Wall Street money men. And we turn to director Frank F. Russell as a beginning.

★

DIRECTOR FRANK F. RUSSELL of Martin is also a director of the seven billion dollar Chase-Manhattan Bank of New York. He is also the chairman of the giant Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., which exploits thousands of Indian miners in Peru. But the Chase bank connection is the big thing so far as the Martin firm is concerned.

Banker Russell is the representative of the Rockefeller family in the Project Vanguard set up. For the Rockfellers have been a power in Martin's since they bailed out the aviation company five years ago. The company was deeply in debt at the time. And it was helped by the oil family's Chase-Manhattan Bank, with Laurence Rockefeller (one of the five brothers) chipping in a million of his personal funds besides.

★

OTHER big Martin directors include:

EVERETT H. PIXLEY, vice president of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. . . . The Mellons are Rockefeller allies. They control some ten billion dollars of corporate assets altogether (compared to the Rockefellers' sixty-one billions). And they are deep in the Defense Department trough.

DUNCAN M. SPENCER, chairman of the powerful Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York, and a trustee of the billion dollar Bowery Savings Bank.

HOWARD BRUCE, director of the powerful Fidelity, Baltimore National bank, and the B. & O. Railroad, the U. S. Shipping Line and other giant firms. Bruce represents Baltimore's financial aristocracy on the Martin board.

ALEXANDER H. ROYCE, a big Wall Street financier, who also sits on the board of the great Patino mining company that ruled Bolivia many years.

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THESE VANGUARD contractors are able and successful

financiers. They know the ins and outs of the Stock Exchange as well as Al Capone knew the beer joints of Cicero, Ill. They must be given credit for that. And they know the brass hats in the Army, Navy and Airforce, who buy their wares, just as well.

But these Vanguard bankers have a very blind side. They know nothing of **Science** and little of **Technology** either. **Space, Cosmic Rays** and the mathematics of ballistics are as much a mystery to them as the theories of Karl Marx. And they have just one yardstick in measuring a scientist. How many dollars can this fellow bring in, they ask when a physicist is hired.

The Vanguard's $110,000,000, of course, is just the beginning. The next attempted shots from the Florida base will bring in more millions. And the profits may rise to astronomical heights should we learn how to shoot for the Moon and the Planets while America is still under the capitalist system.

★

THE MARTIN company's net profits on all its operations have already reached the dizzy altitude of 17 percent a year. That's 77 percent on its actual investment AFTER all taxes are paid. (See Fortune Magazine, Oct. 1957).

And meanwhile, the government is rushing more millions to the Rockefeller-Mellon firm for the 5,000 mile **Titan**. The **Titan**, an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, is still just in the "development" stage. Production is an indefinite distance ahead, the financial papers recently said. Some basic scientific problems must still be worked out, these journals reported. But Secretary McElroy, the former soap salesman, is impatient with such scientific delays. The job must be rushed, he announces. The workers must be pushed on an overtime basis. And plans for a giant **Titan** plant in Denver have already been laid.

This suits the Martin directors all right. For the company expects to get a good chunk of the extra two billions that McElroy has been talking about. The Secretary said that the missile step up may boost the arms budget another two billions a year.

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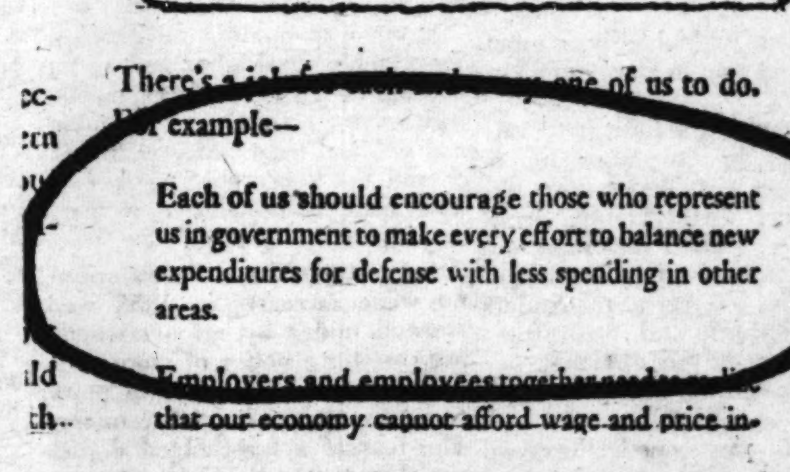
GENERAL ELECTRIC Corp. is also mopping up more Vanguard profits. G.E. is the Martin firm's biggest sub contractor. It has charge of the first stage of the launching rocket. It made the rocket engine that went up in flames when the firing button was pressed. And it will get more millions for the Navy's next Vanguard space attempt.

General Electric, incidentally, is a child of the J. P. Morgan banking interests. And its profits of last week's goofing go into Wall Street pockets.

These Vanguard profits, however, are only a beginning. For G.E. was recently given a $150,000,000 contract to develop the

(Continude on Page 11)

People's Welfare Under Attack



The Institute of Life Insurance, representing the multi-billion dollar insurance trust, demands that Congress cut welfare items out of the budget to pay for more missiles.

—For details see page 3

Bulganin, NATO and Peace

By A. B. MAGIL

THE MOST constructive contribution to the NATO heads-of-government meeting, opening in Paris Monday, was made by the head of that government against which this war alliance is directed—Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union.

The State Department interpreted Bulganin's letter last week to President Eisenhower proposing top-level East-West negotiations as designed to break the NATO meeting. Actually it could help make it. It could help lift it out of the Dulles doldrums, dissipate the deadly scorpions-in-a-bottle atmosphere that is enveloping it even before it opens, and give it a positive focus.

For Bulganin is proposing what increasing numbers of Americans and millions all over the world are urging in the agonizing reappraisal of our bankrupt foreign policy that is now taking place. The Soviet sputniks have proved to be the catalyst that is bringing to a head the global revulsion against the follies and failures of the Dulles policy.

★

AT HIS PRESS conference last Tuesday Dulles said that the important thing for the NATO conference to do is to "reemphasize the spirit of unity." Unity for what and on what basis? To combat a non-existent threat of aggression with "positions of strength" that have proved a mirage?

Is it to be unity for that "preventive war" against the Soviet Union which some of our more lunatic generals and politicos used to urge in the days of our imagined A- and H-bomb monopoly—and which the current issue of the big business magazine, U. S. News and World Report, advocates in thinly veiled terms?

Is it to be unity to impose U.S. missiles on allies that don't want them and British, French, Dutch or U.S. colonialism on peoples that don't want it?

Is it to be unity for a stepped-up cold war and arms race against the millions everywhere who demand peace and the negotiations that can produce it?

This is the issue—the issue of whether to talk it out or prepare to shoot it out—that faces the NATO conference.

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THE GREAT debate on foreign policy now unfolding in our country, as in every nation shackled to NATO, is developing along two lines.

The Eisenhower Administration, the Republican high command and their critical partners of the Democratic Advisory Council, faced with the fact that the Soviet Union has left us far behind in developing the "ultimate" weapon, the intercontinental ballistic missile, propose more billions for so-called defense at the expense of essential social needs, a "crash program" to catch up with and surpass the Russians in the nuclear death race. And on the NATO level the Administration seeks to persuade reluctant allies to permit the stationing of intermediate-range missiles and the stockpling of nuclear warheads on their territory.

Essentially this is a continuation and intensification of the old Dulles policy with its cold-war brinks and alarms, and the "interdependent" subordination of the other NATO powers to Washington.

In our own country and in every NATO nation revolt against this policy is growing. This is the main reason for the sharpened conflicts within NATO and the accentuation of the older imperialist conflicts.

★

THE SECOND LINE along which public debate is developing is the search for security in non-military terms. In our country such influential Americans

(Continude on Page 11)

AFL-CIO Balks Disruption, Unites Against Corruption

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The most important thing that can be said of the AFL-CIO convention here drawing to a close at this writing, is that the Federation came out of it in one piece and the vote for ouster of the corruption-ridden unions was by an overwhelming majority.

There was a big question-mark on the AFL-CIO's unity chances when the preliminaries for the convention got under way here.

True, the AFL-CIO's unity is by no means guaranteed and still has some rocks in front of it. And very few in this convention ventured to be fixed in their opinions on whether the tactic of expelling the teamsters, bakers and other unions with a total of 1,700,000 members, was the only wise and constructive alternative.

But some things happened in this convention that are bound to have a strong influence on the course of the labor movement in the period ahead—some of it quite positive.

The accent was so strong on cleaning out corruption, eliminating "business unionism" methods, "sweetheart contract" practices, "dictatorial" domination and like evils, that it is bound to encourage a trend towards democratization in trade union ranks.

This trend is sure to rebound against the very bureaucracies of certain unions from which the fire against the expelled unions was the strongest.

★

THE FIGHT for union democratization and against crookedness and "business ethics"—a traditional progressive objective—was given such impetus and "legitimacy" as has not been experienced in the labor movement since the birth of the CIO.

There was, undoubtedly, a great deal of hypocrisy in the drama enacted here.

I saw some of the most notorious bureaucrats in the labor movement assume a righteous pose and point a finger at the Hoffas, Becks and Crosses. And I saw some actually reactionary opponents of expulsion point a finger at the leaders on the platform and warn they, are not free of the dirt that tarnishes those on the chopping block at the moment.

But I also saw some leaders (and there were only leaders here) of unions, most of them comparatively clean, totaling about 1,500,000 members, express concern over the expulsion trend and fear of violation of the rights of unions by a "dictatorship of 27 men" or a few big unions.

MEANY

★

HOWEVER, events may turn with respect to the continuing sharp division between craft and industrial unions, and in the threatening warfare between the expelled unions and the federation, the "unfreezing" of old relations and the reshuffle let loose here will in the coming days bring about considerable change in the labor movement.

One sure sign is that never in my experience have I known the leaders of labor to be so uncertain of themselves as now. Few of them know where they are going beyond the next few months.

In terms of program, the AFL-CIO convention restated and to some extent brought up to date, the program of the merger convention of December, 1955.

Stress was put on the developing attack against labor and on the "storms of 1958" it faces on the legislative, collective bargaining, and political fronts. Meany, Reuther and the other chief spokesmen said unity is imperative to meet the "challenge of 1958."

Suggestions for a "moratorium" on wage increases in 1958 were snowed under by an overwhelming vote for a policy of more wage increases to raise purchasing power as a prop for the sagging economy. The fear of a full-fledged depression hung over the delegates.

The goal of a shorter workweek or workday some unions set for 1958 bargaining demands, was endorsed, along with higher take-home.

Organizing of the unorganized, which the convention noted, was not crowned with much success since the merger, was again placed among the top objectives.

A program on civil rights, within labor and for the country as a whole, reflected the advanced stage of that struggle at the present moment and stressed labor's advanced role within it.

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THE AFL-CIO WAS more moderate in its stand on civil liberties, but "welcomed" the recent trend of Supreme Court decisions on Smith Act, First and Fifth Amendment issues (without mentioning the cases on which they were made) and declared opposition to mass screening on "security" grounds and rapped witch-hunt inquisitions in congressional probes.

About two score resolutions on welfare, social, economic and related issues, add up to a comprehensive legislation program on which the broadest unity is possible.

★

THERE WAS little on the surface, however, to indicate an effort by AFL-CIO leaders to get in step with the profound changes in world relations. Meany's several speeches before AFL-CIO departments prior to the convention and his opening speech, were the same pro-coldwar refrains heard from him for several years. His speeches bore the clear marks and tone of his adviser, Jay Lovestone, the professional anti-Sovieteer and a State Department "line-setter" in the labor market.

Meany's opening speech, the bulk of it on foreign affairs, was pitched on the "Sputnik crisis." He saw in the earth moons a new threat and talked as though it were in the afternoon of Dec. 7, 1941. And he dramatically announced "labor's" readiness to "sacrifice" for a drive to "catch up" with the USSR on armaments. He only pleaded that business also "sacrifice." There was no encouragement in his speeches to those who hope to see labor become a factor for peace.

There was one interesting development with respect to international relations that may portend something significant. But it may come to absolutely nothing.

The top leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions flew in from Europe for a conference with top AFL-CIO

(Continude on Page 11)

Beware of the Timing!

by ALAN MAX

THE SOVIET UNION offered the other day to join the U. S. and Britain in halting hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1, and I—naive creature that I am—thought this was a proposal to halt hydrogen bomb tests as of Jan. 1.

I am indebted now to the State Department for putting me on the right track, and I see that I am so ignorant politically that it's surprising they even let me vote.

The Soviet proposal, it seems, was designed not to end the H-tests, but, according to a Washington dispatch to the Herald-Tribune, to end "the forthcoming NATO meeting" in Paris. It was also designed, according to various commentators, to "put us off our balance," "spread confusion" and "open up a new propaganda war."

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RUSSIA clearly does not want to end H-bomb tests. That is proved by the fact that they propose to do so.

John Foster Dulles, on the other hand, is deeply anxious to have the poisonous tests stopped at once. That is proved by the fact that he proposes nothing of the kind.

Furthermore, you cannot understand anything about international affairs these days unless you are a student of timing. The State Department has an entire division devoted to the question of timing, and after every Soviet proposal they examine it carefully and find that the timing was particularly sinister.

Which brings us back to the latest Soviet proposal, whose timing is particularly sinister. In the first place, they propose in December to halt tests as of January—instead of making the proposal next April.

Even more sinister is the fact that the proposal is timed to coincide with the NATO meeting. The agenda of the meeting was carefully prepared in advance. and did not include anything about halting H-tests—because we are so anxious to halt them. The Soviet proposal could disrupt our agenda, and we all know that an undisrupted agenda is possibly the last bastion of the Free World.

Worse still, the final communique for the NATO conference, beginning Monday, is already written. A week ago the New York Times reported that the State Department had "started work on the terminal communique." The Soviet proposal is obviously designed to leave the communique in doubt. If you have ever attended a conference in which the final communique was not already agreed to well in advance, you know how nervous this can make the conferees as they exchange opinions freely and frankly.

At the coming meeting of NATO we face our greatest test. This is whether the Free World can build up its armed strength fast enough to act as a deterrent against Soviet proposals for negotiations.

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NATO AND AMERICA

IT WOULD BE healthy for us all if the NATO high brass currently gathering in Paris considered a few obstinate facts of life as they sit gingerly down at the long green table. First and foremost this: our people want peace, and peace today inexorably hinges on agreements between the two giants of the world, the USA and the USSR. And no missile, even if it were as high as the Empire State Building, can obscure that fact.

Our delegation could well paste in its collective hat the Gallup poll published this week, which the New York Herald Tribune headlines: "PUBLIC FAVORS BETTER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA."

As George Gallup himself says, all that has happened in the immediate past, all the scareheads since the Sputniks "has not altered basically the country's general desire to co-exist peacefully with the Russians."

The conference in Paris should not ignore the statements of such prominent citizens as Adlai Stevenson, Jacob Potofsky, Chester Bowles, Cyrus Eaton, James P. Warburg.

They ask for a re-appraisal of our foreign policy, to shape it toward improving relations with the Soviet Union. Though the premises of some of them, like Stevenson's, include emphasis on a refurbished arms program, they also, like him again, see the futility of the arms race as "a race that no one, neither we nor any other nation can ever win."

Who, at this late date can doubt the point that Stevenson makes, that "the Western response to Sputnik and Russian progress in terms of greater military strength will serve to harden the division between the East and West." And that the primary lesson of the man-made moons is that "we are part of the human family and must learn to live not only with our allies but with our adversaries."

It would be well if the big brass recognizes the fact that the overwhelming majority of the world—including most of the NATO allies—wishes us to accept the Soviet proposal for nuclear disarmament, as Bulganin asks.

Has word come down to our delegates in Paris that their pressures as well as those of the fire-breathing Democrats, were responsible for the fiasco at Cape Canaveral? The hysterical insistence on action, any action, at once, pronto if not sooner, obviously over-rode the wishes of the harried scientists with the consequent explosion heard round the world.

The echo to its reverberations was raucous and possibly even bitter laughter—not so much at our scientists who are among the world's best—but at the antique, discredited and dangerous policies of John Foster Dulles and those for whom he fronts: the maximum-profits-even-if-it-blows-the-world-up crowd.

THE ROWOLDT DECISION

ON DEC. 15, 1791, the first ten amendments to our Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, went into effect. These amendments, guaranteeing free speech, press, assembly and other democratic rights, were not won easily. The people fought for these rights and a number of States refused to ratify the Constitution unless it incorporated these guarantees.

Labor, the Negro people, the working farmers and all Socialist-minded Americans have always cherished these rights. They have fought to maintain and extend them against the forces of entrenched wealth who generally sought to curtail popular rights.

The Worker believes profoundly that to fight for the daily needs of the working people is to fight for democratic rights. We further hold that the way to socialism is through democracy. Our fight for the Bill of Rights stems from these deep convictions, and it was these deep convictions that helped us play our modest part in the resistance to McCarthyian cold war repression, of which The Worker and the Communists were among the first victims.

Recent civil liberties decisions of the courts are expressive of the deep-going anti-McCarthy mood in the nation. Such a decision was last Monday's Supreme Court voiding of the deportation order against Charles Rowoldt of Minneapolis, who had been ordered back to the Germany he left nearly a half-century ago because of Communist Party membership.

But the remains of the cold war are still with us. The fight to void the Smith, McCarran, Walter McCarran, Taft-Hartley laws must go on. Above all, the fight to implement the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation—and the ending of jimcrow in all phases of life—are central to defense of the Bill of Rights.

Today, on Bill of Rights Day, it would be particularly appropriate for our readers to write or wire President Eisenhower urging amnesty for the remaining imprisoned Smith Act defendants Gil Green, Henry Winston and Irving Potash.

200,000 Jobless in Michigan, 50% Over Last Year

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

A BLACKOUT is on to cover up the catastrophic news that 200,000 Michiganders are jobless two weeks before Xmas. Of these 123,000 are in the city of Detroit.

Also being kept out of the daily newspapers here is the fact that 67,422 workers have exhausted 26 weeks of unemployment compensation checks since last January. In November some 9,000 exhausted their 26 weeks. All this occurs in the middle of the 1958 auto production season.

The 200,000 jobless in the state, and 135,000 in Detroit, represent a rise of more than one-half since one year ago.

During November, 1956, 135,000 were jobless, 81,000 of them in Detroit. In November, 1955 some 67,000 were jobless, of whom 35,000 in Detroit.

These figures were released Friday, Dec. 6 by the Michigan Employment Security Commission and so far have remained unpublished by the press.

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THE EFFECT of this great mass of unemployment is seen everywhere. Christmas sales are woeful especially in smaller stores.

Unemployment Compensation offices are jampacked with grim-faced workers getting average checks of $40 a week to cover rent, food, clothing for a family of four.

In the Ford and Chrysler plants production is dropping. In the showrooms the stockpile of unsold 1957 cars and 1958 cars approaches 450,000 of which 300,000 are reckoned to be 1958s.

The main thoroughfares of the industrial areas of this city such as Grand River, East Jefferson, Joseph Campau, Michigan Avenue, Fort Street are liberally sprinkled with vacant stores which couldn't even wait for the elusive Xmas trade to keep them going. In most blocks you will find at least one vacant store and several in some.

A survey of apartments and flats for rent shows that a drop of about 25 percent in rents being asked.

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THE BUILDING TRADES of the AFL report the highest unemployment in years with thousands of laborers and carpenters already idle for weeks. Detroit newspapers claim they have lost four million lines of advertising in 1957.

UAW spokesmen asked about this picture, could only comment "it's never been like this."

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UP IN CANADA the auto workers are in a simflar crisis. Some 19,000 auto workers are jobless, of whom close to 13,000 are in Windsor, the auto city, with more lay-offs pending in Ford and Chrysler.

There the UAW officials are moving under the pressure of a desperate membership. Flying squadrons have been set up to put back any furniture that's put out on the streets. A moratorium on workers' debts is being sought from the Federal government in Ottawa. A raise in unemployment compensation is sought plus granting of such for the entire period of layoffs.

Canadian UAW officials are pressing the government hard for opening up trade with all nations, particularly People's China, in order to get orders for cars, trucks, tractors.

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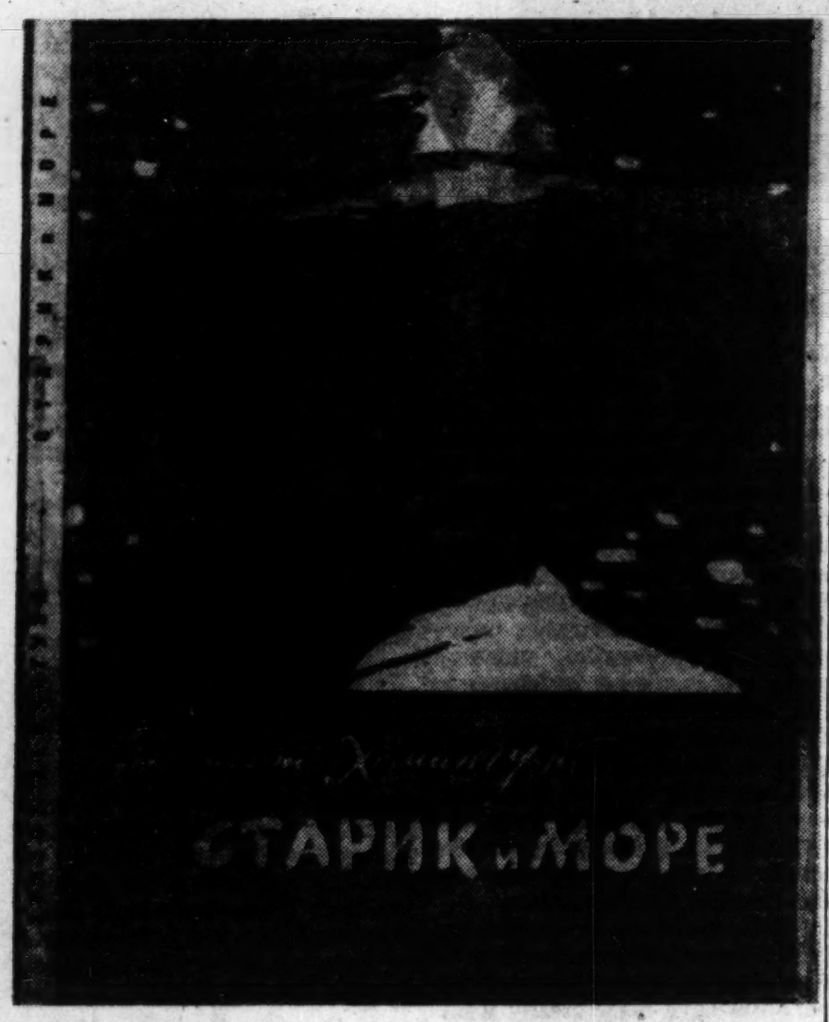
MEANWHILE in the Detroit auto shops overtime was being worked up to a couple of weeks ago when the bitter protests of the jobless rank and file called a halt. In Ford all overtime and the six-day week has been cancelled and only five-day work is allowed.

The coming UAW convention on the 1958 demands, set for Jan. 22, here at the Masonic Temple, is going to have to listen to delegates from shops who want contract clauses that no overtime will be worked as long as there are jobless members, and that the shorter work week be pushed hard to help the jobless.

Tool and die makers, rarely idle, are crowding the unemployment compensation offices along with the production workers. Some 5,000 tool and die makers are jobless in Detroit, something no one has seen since the early thirties. This has been aggravated by General Motors and Ford making dies in England, Japan, Belgium, Western Germany, for $1 an hour per man less than it takes to make them in the U.S.

Dear N. Y. Times—Is This French, Perhaps?



Harry Schwartz, in a review of Howard Fast's "The Naked God" in the Dec. 1 issue of the New York Times, wrote: "In Eastern Europe and Russia, millions of people who had no chance to know of Hemingway or Faulkner, knew and loved the books and plays of Howard Fast."

Above we reproduce the jacket of a Soviet edition of Ernest Hemingway's "Old Man and the Sea." It was published in 1955 in an initial edition of 30,000. The book was also printed in its entirety in the Russian magazine "Foreign Literature." Faulkner is also well known and frequently discussed in Soviet publications.

This is just another example of the traditional Times "accuracy" in anything relating to the lands of socialism. L. R.

Big Business Groups Urge Welfare Slashes

By ERIK BERT

THE COMMITTEE for Economic Development and the Institute of Life Insurance last week publicly joined the Big Business drive to make the American people pay the cost of missile profiteering through deductions in the welfare items of the federal budget.

The CED, an organization of business leaders made a double effort during the week. In a speech to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here, Alfred C. Neal, CED president declared:

The "goal of ever-higher standard of living must take second place to the goal of superior military strength on an immediately available basis."

In its second action the CED outlined a program for removing up to 2,700,000 farmers from commercial agriculture, and gutting federal aid to farmers.

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SLASHING of federal welfare items was the keynote of the policy advanced by the Life Insurance Institute in quarter-page ads in the N. Y. Times, the N. Y. Herald Tribune, the Wall Street Journal, and other papers.

The Life Insurance group, representing tens of millions of dollars in wealth, called for a drive on Congress to "balance new expenditures for defense with less spending in other areas."

The attempt to eliminate specific welfare appropriations is already under way. A committee of high-level federal and state officials has recommended to the White House that four federally financed programs costing about $105 million this year be taken over by the states. In most states this will represent a death sentence for the projects.

They are: vocational education, municipal waste-treatment plants, advance planning for slum clearance projects, and disaster relief for slum clearance projects.

★

NEAL, IN HIS SPEECH to the savings bank officials, called for ending the present f rm price support policy, and for reducing the taxes on the rich "to release incentives for growth." He urged legislative action against labor on the grounds that "restrictive labor practices . . . hold down productivity."

The Life Insurance group justified cutting the appropriations for welfare items with the argument that the appearance of the Sputnik may compel us to "pour billions of dollars into defense" and that unless other sections of the budget are out, the result will be "run-away inflation."

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ELIMINATION of more than one-half of America's farmers proposed by CED. The poorest farmers are slated to get the ax under the CED program.

The CED's farm objective is to cut some 2,700,000 farmers out of agriculture. They represent, according to the CED, 56 percent of the 4,783,018 farmers in the nation according to the 1954 Cencus.

The CED called on Congress to eliminate poor farmers, to end federal price supports and to eliminate the soil bank program which the Administration initiated in 1956 to gather votes in the election campaign.

"The new program," the CED said, "should direct the Administration to concentrate its efforts overwhelmingly on the retirement of whole farms", existing federal aid to farmers, which it described as the "'something for every farmer' philosophy" should be "abandoned", it said.

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CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE for preparing the CED statewere Frazar B. Wilde, president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, chairman of the CED's research and policy committee, and J. Cameron Thomson, chairman of the Northwest Bancorporation, chair- of the program subcommittee.

Thomson indicated to a news conference that the CED sees a prolonged period of struggle ahead, of five years or more, to reach its objectives.

The program parallels that put forward by the Administration for the coming Congressional session. The immediate objectives are to cut price supports next year, and to eliminate the soil bank program the year after.

50 U of Washington Profs Spurn Drive for Missilized Education

Special to The Worker

SEATTLE.—Fifty members of the University of Washington faculty expressed "grave misgivings" last week regarding "policies which strengthen only those aspects of our education related to military security."

"We cannot believe," they said, "that our security in the broad sense will best be served by a feverish emphasis on science and mathematics as many now contemplate. We are concerned that the humane values of our society, of which we are in some measure guardians, be strengthened and preserved, and that the arts of peace be not sacrificed in favor of the arts of war."

They welcomed "moves—designed to improve the quality of our education, whether by making human and material facilities more adequate or by assuring that talented students be aided and encouraged to realize their abilities in the fullest possible manner."

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THEY SAID, however, that they were "loath to accept the assumption that an arms race with the Soviet Union is the only way in which the U.S. can establish its leadership." They called upon teachers and upon "thinking men everywhere to turn their energies to the search for alternatives" to the arms race.

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PROF. ABRAHAM C. Keller, author and sponsor of the education-for-peace statement signed by the 50 faculty members said that the purpose of the action is to focus public attention on the need for finding alternatives to the "suicidal direction" of present U.S. policies.

Prof. Keller is a member of the Romance language and literature dept. He told reporters that while the statement will be sent to the Association of University Professors its main objective is to provide public discussion of the issues raised. He pointed out that no attempt was made to canvass the whole faculty.

"We felt it was most important to get the problem before the public as quickly as possible," he said. He added that as far as he knows, this is the first organized expression of educators on the problem in the U. S.

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TO THE REPORTERS Prof. Keller made it clear he feels strongly that there must be a demonstration of opinion against what he calls the "suicidal direction" of policies in support of an arms race. He emphasized, however, that these statements are his own personal opinion and not necessarily those of the other signers.

"Someone has to take the initiative towards peace," he said in explaining his own interest in making the statement public. "The public seems to believe everyone is in favor of the arms race, but this is far from true. There are many who wish to find a humane solution to our problems."

As alternatives to an arms race, Prof. Keller believes "we should discontinue bomb tests and demilitarize some of our bases and invite the Russians to follow suit. There can be a chain reaction to peace as there is now is toward war."

He said our country has not devoted the same "mental effort" toward achieving peace as it has to developing weapons of mass destruction. He termed "outmoded" the concept that more armaments will lessen international tensions.

"There will be no winner in the next war, only losers," he says. "An atomic clash would probably result in the destruction of all life on the world."

Farm Tillers Down 200,000 in Year

WASHINGTON. — The Agriculture Department said last week that 204,000 fewer persons were working on farms during the week ended Nov. 23 than on the same date a year earlier. The total this year was 7,188,000.

Declaration of Parties of 12 Socialist Lands

Following is the text of a joint declaration by delegates of Communist and workers' parties of twelve countries, as issued in English by Hsinhua (New China) news agency in Peiping. The talks were held in Moscow.

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A MEETING of representatives of the Communist and workers' parties of the Socialist countries was held in Moscow Nov. 14 to 16, 1957.

Participating in the meeting were: the delegation of the Albanian Party of Labor, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the delegation of the Vietnamese Working People's Party, the delegation of the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the delegation of the Communist party of China, the delegation of the Korean Party of Labor, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party, the delegation of the Polish United Workers' party, the delegation of the Romanian Workers' party, the delegation of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

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THE MEETING unanimously adopted a declaration of the Communist and Workers' parties of the Socialist countries. The full text of the declaration follows:

DECLARATION

Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, held in Moscow, Nov. 14 to 16, 1957

Representatives of the Albanian Party of Labor, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, the Vietnamese Working People's party, the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the Communist party of China, the Korean Party of Labor, the Monogolian People's Revolutionary party, the Polish United Workers' party, the Romanian Workers' party, the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Communist party of Czechoslovakia discussed their relations, current problems of the international situation and the struggle for peace and socialism.

The exchange of opinions revealed identity of views of the parties on all the questions examined at the meeting and unanimity in their assessment of the international situation. In the course of the discussion the meeting also touched upon general problems of the international Communist movement. In drafting the declaration the participants in the meeting consulted with representatives of the fraternal parties in the capitalist countries. The fraternal parties not present at this meeting will assess and themselves decide what action they should take on the considerations expressed in the declaration.

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The main content of our epoch is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Today more than a third of the population of the world—over 950,000,000 people—have taken the road of socialism and are building a new life. The tremendous growth of the forces of socialism has stimulated the rapid extension of the anti-imperialist national movement in the post-war period. During the last twelve years, besides the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, over 700,000,000 people have shaken off the colonial yoke and established national independent states.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, still languishing in slavery, are intensifying the struggle for national liberation. The progress of socialism and of the national liberation movement has greatly accelerated the disintegration of imperialism.

With regard to the greater part of mankind imperialism has lost its one-time domination. In the imperialist countries society is rent by deep-going class contradictions and by antagonisms between these countries, while the working class is putting up increasing resistance to the policy of imperialism and the monopolies, fighting for better conditions, democratic rights, for peace and socialism.

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IN OUR EPOCH, world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between two diametrically opposed social systems. In the past forty years socialism has demonstrated that it is a much higher social system that capitalism. It has insured development of the productive forces at a rate unprecedented and impossible for capitalism, and the raising of the material and cultural levels of the working people.

The Soviet Union's strides in economy, science and technology and the results achieved by the other Socialist countries in Socialist construction are conclusive evidence of the great vitality of socialism. In the Socialist states the broad masses of the working people enjoy genuine freedom and democratic rights. People's power insures political unity of the masses, equality and friendship among the nations and a foreign policy aimed at preserving universal peace and rendering assistance to the oppressed nations in their emancipation struggle. The world Socialist system, which is growing and becoming stronger, is exerting ever greater influence upon the international situation in the interests of peace and progress and the freedom of the peoples.

While socialism is on the upgrade, imperialism is heading toward decline. The positions of imperialism have been greatly weakened as a result of the disintegration of the colonial system. The countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism are defending their independence and fighting for economic sovereignty, for international peace.

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THE EXISTENCE of the Socialist system and the aid rendered by the Socialist nations to these countries on principles of equality and cooperation between them and the Socialist nations in the struggle for peace and against aggression help them to uphold their national freedom and facilitate their social progress.

In the imperialist countries the contradictions between the productive forces and production relations have become acute. In many respects modern science and engineering are not being used in the interests of social progress for all mankind, because capitalism fetters and deforms the development of the productive forces of society.

The world capitalist economy remains shaky and unstable. The relatively good economic activity still observed in a number of capitalist countries is due in large measure to the arms drive and other transient factors. However, the capitalist economy is bound to encounter deeper slumps and crises. The temporary high business activity helps to keep up the reformist illusions among part of the workers in the capitalist countries.

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IN THE POST-WAR period some sections of the working-class in the more advanced capitalist countries, fighting against increased exploitation and for a higher standard of living, have been able to win certain wage increases, though in a number of these countries real wages are below the pre-war level. However, in the greater part of the capitalist world, particularly in the colonial and dependent countries, millions of working people still live in poverty. The broad invasion of agriculture by the monopolies and the price policy dictated by them, the system of bank credits and loans and the increased taxation caused by the arms drive have resulted in the steady ruin and impoverishment of the main mass of the peasantry.

There is a sharpening of contradictions, not only between the bourgeoisie and the working class but also between the monopoly bourgeoisie and all sections of the people, between the U. S. monopoly bourgeoisie on the one hand and the peoples, and even the bourgeoisie, of the other capitalist countries on the other.

The working people of the capitalist countries live in such conditions that, increasingly, they realize that the only way out of their grave situation lies through socialism. Thus, increasingly favorable conditions are being created for bringing them into the active struggle for socialism.

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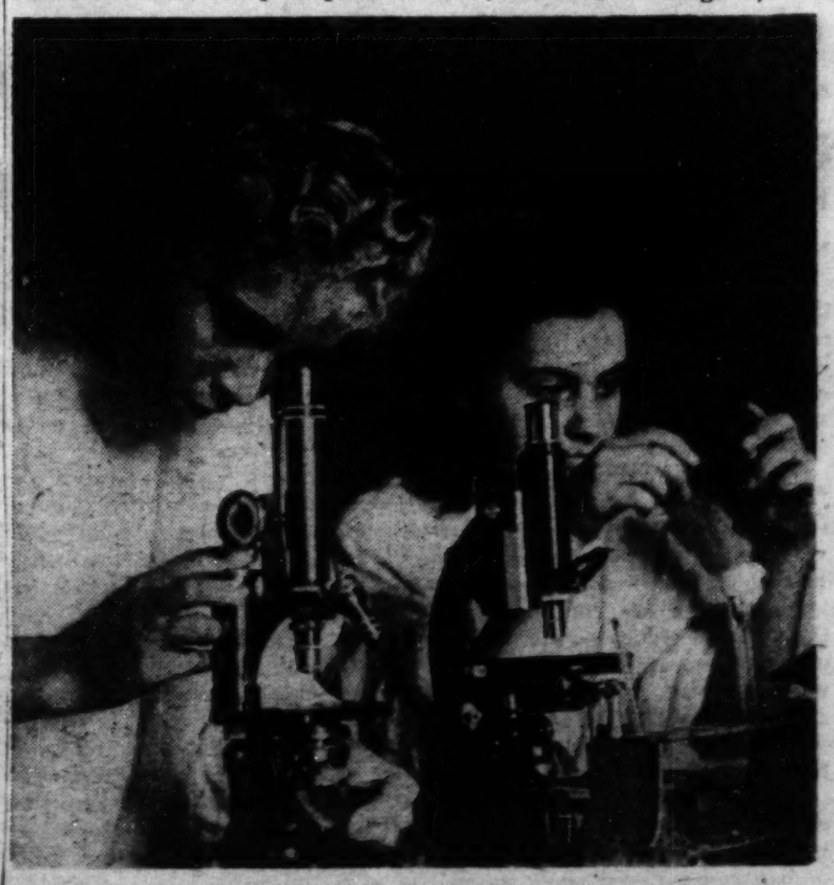
THE AGGRESSIVE imperialist circles of the U. S., by pursuing the so-called "positions of strength" policy, seek to bring most countries of the world under their sway and to hamper the onward march of mankind in accordance with the laws of social development. On the pretext of "combating communism" they are angling to bring more and more countries under their

(Continued on Page 9)

Two youngsters shown in a playground of the Chenjan elementary school in the People's Republic of China.



Young women studying in a Moscow medical school.

Bonn Flexes Muscles as NATO Meets

By GEORGE LOHR

BERLIN.—The political situation in the European NATO states, as they prepare for the Paris December conference, has been compared by a leading west Berlin paper to an "ant heap that has been stirred by a walking stick."

This telling description is a measure of the panic that has seized many west European politicans, now that Soviet possession of an ICBM has taken the starch out of NATO's design of aggression, based on "containment" and encirclement.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's German Federal Republic also has not escaped this maze of confusion that has ensued nor the contradictions and rivalries that have become sharpened. But it can be said that the German ruling class has been much less affected than that of other countries and that it is pretty steadfast in exploiting the present unsettled situation to its own advantage.

For one, the Bonn crowd considers this an extremely favorable time to further establish its position as the leading European NATO power and to also push its claims as a re-established world power. When France recently protested U.S. arms shipment to Tunisia, the "Bonner Rundschau," which is close to Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, bluntly told Paris to shut up. It called France a "prima donna whose mannerisms make life difficult for her neighbors" and, making plain its own colonial aspirations in North Africa, threatened Paris that it is "more advisable to get out voluntarily than to get thrown out."

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ADENAUER AND his Nazi diplomats are figthing tooth and nail against any tendencies in other western countries that look toward a lessening of international tension and disarmament as a way out of the present NATO dilemma.

Above all, Bonn is determined to prevent even the slightest possibility of any agreement between Washington and Moscow. Such an agreement would pull the rug from under Adenauer's whole revanchist cabal. Fear that Adlai Stevenson's appearance upon the Washington scene as a foreign policy advisor might presage even a slight improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations undoubtedly was one of the reasons that recently made Heinrich von Brentano, Bonn's foreign minister, rush to the State Department.

ADENAUER

But as observers see it, there was another reason for this trip. Bonn is currently engaged in a duel with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles who has proposed recently that rocket bases and atomic arsenals be established on west German soil.

The official Adenauer press is so far "playing hard to get" but it is well known that Bonn and its Nazi generals are very anxious to get atomic weapons for their army. The question at issue is who shall control these bases and weapons and who shall decide when and for what purpose they shall be used.

Dulles is determined that such control and decision shall remain a U.S. prerogative. But the west German rulers, flexing their muscles, want to have their hands free. They have their own particular fish to fry. The term "local conflicts" is taking on more and more importance in the Bonn dictionary. Adenauer will take these bases and weapons, but the price is "freedom of action." The "local conflicts" he is itching for might well drag the whole world into the disaster of a war.

It seems clear that Dulles, looking out for Wall Street's interests, has turned down Brentano's demands. The second round in this conflict of power politics will presumably be fought out in the Paris arena.

Meanwhile the German people are becoming increasingly alarmed. The recent overwhelming victories in the Hamburg and Nuremberg municipal elections by the Social Democrats are largely attributed to that party's rejection of the Dulles proposal. Its executive committee has called upon the Federal government to oppose the extension of the atomic armament race, to reject the equipment of the army with atomic weapons and to insist that such weapons and others of mass destruction character not be produced on German soil.

In addition, it urged Bonn to support all moves leading toward creation of a neutral zone in the heart of Europe, free of any atomic weapons. While this view is not shared by some of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, the demand of the executive committee is finding strong endorsement among the rank-and file.

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THE ATOMIC scientists who declared last summer that they would have no part of any scheme leading to the manufacture of atomic weapons have also reaffirmed their stand at this crucial moment. Many newspapers are supporting the demand for an atom-free zone in Europe, first proposed by Poland and Czechoslovakia at UN in October.

Over and above the intensified threat of atomic destruction which the Dulles proposal brings to their country, many west Germans are also disturbed about its adverse effect upon the perspective of German reunification of the country, that no atomic weapons be produced or stationed in either part of Germany.

The courageous Communist Party of west Germany, forced into illegality by Adenauer, has called upon the working class and the people generally to fight against the Dulles-Adenauer atomic plot, to insist that Germany get out of NATO and to demand an intertional disarmament agreement which would also create the preconditions for German re-unification.

"Berliner Zeitung", East Berlin

West German judge: "Distributing peace leaflets, eh? I had to sentence your father for the same offence in 1942. Can't you learn the lessons of history?"

UPSETTING THE ACT

—London Daily Worker.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Reports on Israel's Biggest Strike

HAIFA, Israel

Editor, The Worker:

The biggest strike in the history of this country ended a few weeks ago after 15 weeks duration. There are 2,000 men in the plant at Kfar Ata, which is near here.

The results were not too good. The executive committee of the Histradruth stepped in, took it out of the hands of the local shop committee and out of the hands of the Haifi Labor Council.

The agreement reached by the top (from both sides) is superficially not too bad but basically it will turn out pretty bad.

While the workers got some immediate cash benefits and the beginnings of a pension fund, the main problem, that of "efficiency layoffs" is so clouded by interpretation and arbitration procedures that it is sure going to be introduced although maybe not in an open manner.

The workers accepted the agreement because there was no other choice. Previously there was an attempt to turn it over to the Prime Minister for compulsory arbitration. The attempt was rejected by the workers at first and then fizzled. From that you can see that it was a complicated affair.

The strikers received 50 percent of their pay as strike benefit. During the last month of the strike the workers of Haifa contributed two days pay and an additional 30 percent strike benefit was paid. Which is tops in such matters.

But when the Histradruth executive negotiated the agreement, it was either to accept it or no strike benefit. So you see strong organization is good, but it has its other face, too. Most of the problems are still unsolved.

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WHILE there was a number of money issues involved, they could have been settled without resort to strike. But the company demanded the right to fire "redundant workers" or "unproductive workers" or, as it is called here, "efficiency dismissals" outside to the seniority.

Such a method would affect the elderly workers, those who have high seniority and have been the backbone of the factory and of the trade union movement and the workers political parties—right and left.

With the present increased wave of new immigration and large unemployment, it would leave such dismissed workers without a chance after long years of toil.

Old age pension (government-administered, employer - employe contributed) has gone into effect this year; but that is for men over 65.

While a number of factories have adopted supplementary pension systems, the workers who went on strikes had none and it was one of the issues in the strike. The fewer middle-aged and elderly men employed, the more efficient the factory and the lower the contributions to a pension fund. Ever hear of the trend to maximize profits.

★

THE COMPANY seemed to have the backing of quite a number of high-ranking government officials and, of course, of almost all the economists (local and foreign experts), newspapers, and other media of public opinion. And, of course, they were all "objective" about the strike.

Of course, a 50-year-old man on the street after 24 years of work in one place is only a "subjective" argument. Add to it some political and personal rivalries between the local labor community and leadership and the national institutions (even though all formally in the same political party) and you have a first class "labor dispute," with pickets, police, meetings, telegrams, resolutions, etc.

IRVING GRADUS

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Where Is Farm News? Farmer Demands

MINOT, N. D.

Editor, The Worker:

A number of militant farmers out here in North Dakota want a two-column write-up every week in The Worker on farm question.

Show in the write-ups by **facts and figures and statistics** what is happening to agriculture in the U.S.A.

That will help them get subs for The Worker in our state.

A move is also on foot here to get the largest possible circulation for Facts for Farmers, an admirable little paper.

Do what you can to help our fight against the Wall Street monopolies which rob the farmers right and left.

ALFRED KNUSTON

• • •

Praises Issue On Little Rock

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how very effectively you used the figures on racial discrimination in your special edition on Little Rock several weeks ago.

G. H.

(Editor's Note: The valuable figures were supplied by Labor Research Association).

NEW DOCUMENTS REVEAL MARK TWAIN UNION FRIEND

A NEWLY discovered document has revealed Mark Twain to be not only one of America's greatest humorists but also an early and staunch friend of organized labor.

The document was recently discovered among the Mark Twain papers at the University of California and is published for the first time in the September 1957 issue of the New England Quarterly, an historical review of New England life and letters. Previously the article, entitled "The New Dynasty," had been mentioned only through a brief reference in a biography of Mark Twain.

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MARK TWAIN read his paper to the Monday Evening Club of Hartford, Conn., on March 2, 1886. The club consisted of Hartford business and professional men.

In "The New Dynasty," Twain expresses sharply his distrust for the powerful capitalists of the post-Civil War period and of the exploitation of man by man through the centuries.

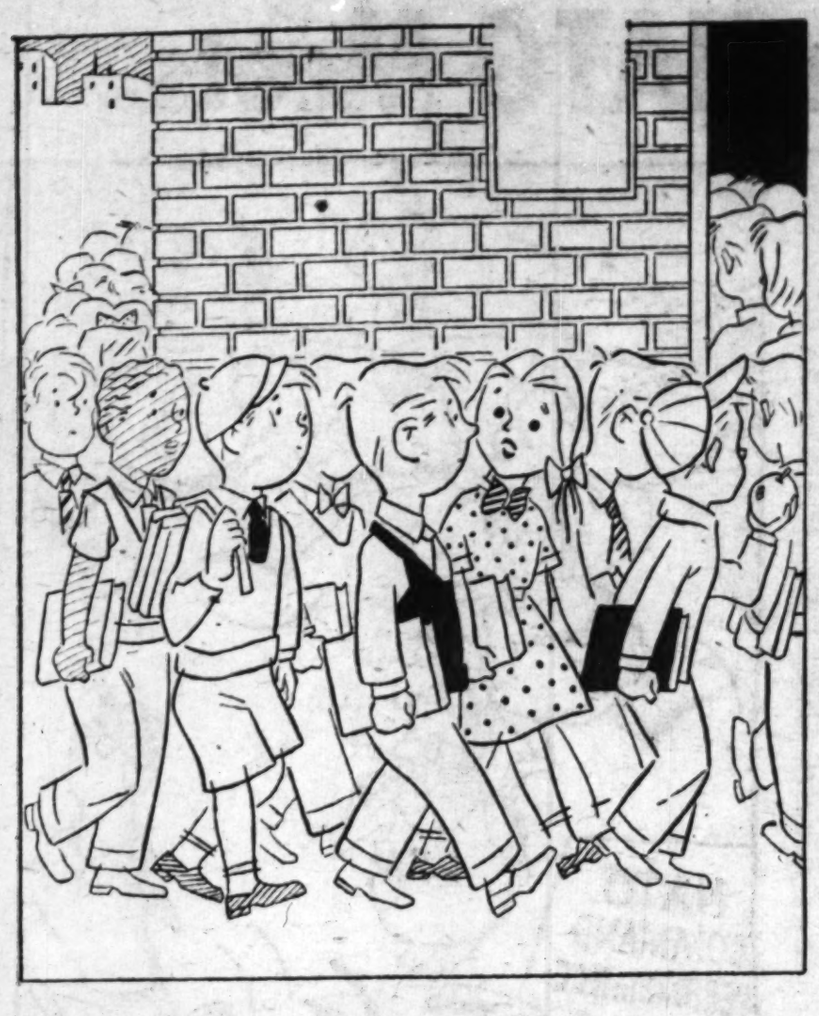
In the paper, he expresses optimistic belief that the rise of American labor will bring about new conditions to improve the lot of the average working man.

Twain was tremendously moved by an incident at a Senate Committee hearing on copyright legislation which had been held in January, 1886. At that hearing, in addition to prominent authors of the day, appeared president James Welsh of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

★

WELSH supported this legislation and claimed the support of the "four to five million" members of the Knights of Labor—a consideration exaggeration over the Knights' actual membership of about 750,000 members.

Twain, although a rich man, had always voiced faith in his writings in the underdog; and in the Knights of Labor, he saw a movement that he fel would bring salvation to humanity and the brotherhood of working people everywhere.



What We Expect from The Nation's Schools

WHAT WE WANT OF OUR SCHOOLS. By Irving Adler. John Day Co. $3.75.

By JANET STEELE

TWO SOVIET Sputniks overhead have brought a belated realiation that all is not for the best in the best of all possible worlds so far as American education is concerned. We of the Left welcome Sputniks I and II; they are a promise of man's conquest over Nature, not a threat to our freedom. But the by-product of the Sputniks—a new, critical evaluation of our educational weaknesses—is also to be welcomed.

Now, when the complacency is breaking down, is a golden opportunity to push for the achievement of the kind of education we want and need—education to develop every student to the limit of his or her capacity to learn. But we must understand the weaknesses and shortcomings of our present public school system, we must know what has to be corrected. Above all, we must know **What We Want of Our Schools.**

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IN THIS BOOK, Irving Adler—a schoolteacher, a parent and a scholar as well as an author—has given us a valuable tool. Make no mistake, it is vitally important that we understand the problem clearly if America's children and our country are not to be shortchanged any longer.

For it is not only the obvious harm done by public penny-pinching we have to combat. It is also the impoverishment of education resulting from false educational theory.

Mr. Adler pulls no punches. After an admirably clear summation of educational theory in general and American education in particular, he draws the conclusion that:

Three major factors operate today to deprive many children of their educational birthright. The shortage of school buildings and teachers is leading to a general decline in the quality of education. A two-class system of education has emerged in the public schools, providing an inferior education for most children . . . The children of the Negro people and other minority groups are held back by segregation and other discriminatory practices."

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THE SHORTAGE of school buildings and teachers is generally recognized. The harm done by segregation, too, has received considerable publicity. But the existence of a two-class system of education, where most children receive an inferior, watered-down education—this will seem strange and startling to most people.

The intelligence-testing movement is the rock upon which this division is based. The small stream of children who pass these tests with high grades, go into a "first" or "fast" class; the majority, with lower grades, go into a "second" or "slow" class.

This second group is supposed incapable of learning a foreign language (though many of them are already bi-lingual), or science, or higher mathematics. They are "guided" into a non-academic or vocational course in high school, a dead end with college an impossibility.

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NO TEST can be infallible; this intelligence test is extremely fallible. It is heavily weighed in favor of middle-class, white, native-born, city children, who have no reading difficulty. It discriminates against working-class, Negro, foreign-language, or country children, and any child with a reading retardation. Says Mr. Adler:

"Based as it is on a false theory, and serving as it does to hold back the education of large numbers of children, the intelligence-testing movement must be appraised as a gigantic hoax. It is not a deliberate deception, but the result is deception nevertheless. It has deceived the intelligence-testing practitioners . . . it has deceived the teachers . . . it has deceived the parents, whose children are offered a second-rate education dressed up in pretty phrases about adjusting education to the child's ability. It has deceived the nation which gets shoddy educational merchandise in return for school taxes."

Many other factors, however, contribute to our educational dilemma. Mr. Adler's presentation of the role of thought control, "Progressive Education," discipline and juvenile delinquency, the shortcomings of the present methods of teaching reading, writing, spelling, grammar and arithmetic is stimulating and enlightening. Important critics of the present educational system are discussed with insight, clarity and perspective. In fact, this book is jam-packed with information about our school system.

There is a special chapter on "Education and the Negro People." With the same thoroughness that characterizes Mr. Adler's entire book, he paints the historical background of segregated schools,

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ARE WE THE ONLY P

By a Science Correspondent

THE LAUNCHING of the two earth satellites by the Soviet Union has created world-wide interest in the possibilities that have thus been opened up for extending the frontiers of human knowledge and experience. It was an American scientist who once described science as the "endless frontier."

In the Soviet Union as in the rest of the world great discussions are taking place and the public is avid for news and information about the Sputniks and also about the new vistas that have been opened for the exploration of the solar system. One of the questions that has always interested both scientist and layman is the question of life on the planets.

Prof. A. A. Tikhov, the Soviet scientist who founded the science of astrobotany, in a recent statement expressed the view that the most important development to which the launching of the satellites will lead is the landing of observers on the moon and the planets nearest the earth, Mars and Venus. He went on to say:

"I believe that the question of whether the planets of the solar system are inhabited is one of the most important problems. It is, moreover, connected with another problem of major importance—the origin of life on the earth.

"Astrobotany, the new science, which originated in Alma-Ata twelve years ago, and was later transformed into astrobiology, has provided firm grounds for the view that there is vegetation on Mars and micro-organisms on the larger planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. And if that is so, micro-organisms must also live on Mars and Venus and perhaps even on the moon.

"It is to be hoped that flights to the moon will take place before very long and that then the first scientists from the earth will be able to find some primitive vegetation and micro-organisms in certain cracks on the moon."

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TIKHOV explained that Venus is a "great enigma." This planet differs little from the earth as regards size and density, but is wrapped in thick clouds, so that very little is known about its other physical properties. Spectral analysis has shown the presence of a great deal of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, but as regards other kinds of gas, such as water vapor and oxygen, the indications are most contradictory.

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SINCE VENUS is much nearer to the sun than our own planet, the temperature there is much higher than that on the earth. It may therefore be surmised that there is life on Venus, but that it must be of a character different from that which exists on our planet.

Turning to Mars, Tikhov pointed out that the atmosphere of that planet is to a large extent free from clouds and dust, which explains why astronomers have been able to study Mars more thoroughly than any other planet.

"The opinion that there is vegetation on Mars is well grounded. It has been confirmed by numerous observations made by the staff of the astrobotany section of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in localities with a cold climate similar to that of Mars. These localities are on high mountains and plateaux, such as the mountains of Zailiisk Ala-tau in Kazakhstan and the Pamirs, and in the Arctic regions at the mouth of the Ob, in Yakutia down to the Arctic Ocean, and in certain other places.

"The reason why certain spots on Mars where vegetation was supposed to exist had a coloring different from that of the vegetation of temperate climates on the earth was a mystery to us until we found that plants growing in a cold climate on the earth had a coloring similar to that of the Martian plants. The further we proceed with our research, the more this similarity becomes manifest.

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"HOWEVER, there are still astronomers and botanists who affirm that life does not and cannot exist on Mars. The only thing that could shake the stubbornness of these scientists and of persons who follow in their footsteps—being strangers to science—would be specimens of plants and animals brought from Mars.

"We hope that many of our contemporaries will see the day when these samples are brought from Mars.

"ARE there any beings on Mars

THIS IS SPUTNIK! The Soviet satellite is waiting for takeoff in this official photo from Moscow. The four rods are the antennae.

A Soviet artist's conception of moon-travel, from the film "A Trip to the Moon."

From My Post

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

SIX MONTHS after coming out of prison, it was a joy to take a train up along the bank of the beautiful Hudson River, I felt a particular thrill crossing it finally at Albany, N. Y., because for six years I have not been able to pass that dividing line—the northern border of the N. Y. Southern Federal District.

All day riding through industrial upstate New York past big plants of all descriptions—was like rediscovering America. As we went further north it got colder and I was glad I took my fur coat along, which too had been locked away in cold storage for the last few years. It was a gift from a group of fur workers and while today it is rather too large for me (thank goodness!) I feel their comradeship in its warmth and beauty.

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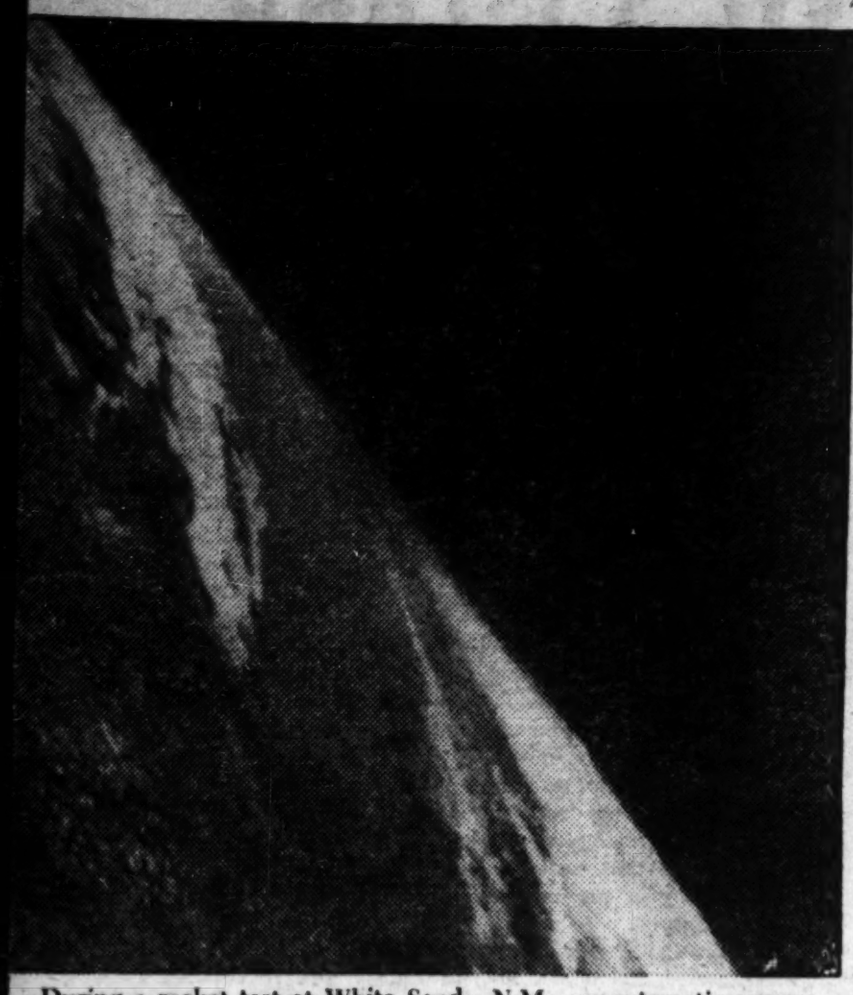
I WAS MET at the station by a group of Cleveland friends including several Smith Act defendants, some on bail, some freed; also by a conspicuous del-

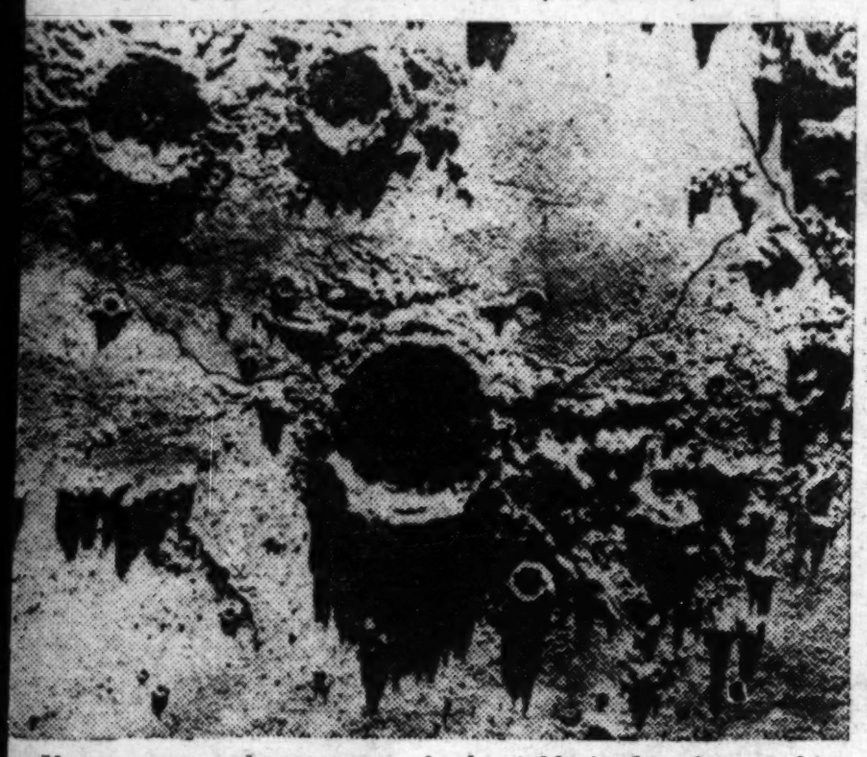
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

egation of the local FBI. They did not give me the key to the city but once they checked me in. I saw no more of them during my stay. Sunday night a reception banquet was held in the Russian hall (whose only adornment was a large picture of FDR).

LANET WITH LIFE?



During a rocket test at White Sands, N.M., an automatic camera ok this photograph of the earth from many miles away.



Vast craters on the moon are clearly visible in this photograph, ken through the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson. Deep canyons, aters many miles across, and wide plains cover the moon's surface.

ndowed with intellect? As yet we ave no answer to this thrilling uestion. All we possess on the ubject are half-fantastic suppositions that the famous Marian 'canals' have been dug by Martians' to irrigate the dry soil f the planet and that the two Martian satellites, with diameters of only sixteen and eighteen kilometers* and making a circle round Mars in 7 hours, 39 minutes and 30 hours 21 minutes, are artifical satellites of that planet. This supposition is supported by the fact that the force of gravity on Mars is only four-tenths of that on the earth. But the origin of these phenomena could also be a natural one.

"The final solution of the problem can only be obtained by scientists from the earth who will visit Mars."

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WRITING before the launching of the second earth-satellite, Prof. V. Dobronravov, expressed the view that further developments with regard to future satellites must be in the direction of increasing their size and weight, for this would make it possible to have still bigger power resources for radio communication and the operation of scientific instruments.

In order that certain observations may be made more effectively the satellite should be orientated" in space. Consequently it would be desirable for it to have a device that would automatically control its flight.

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THE NEXT STAGE will apparently be the making of radio-controlled satellite rockets possessing engines and stocks of fuel. By automatically switching the engines on or off it will be possible to move the rocket from one orbit to another. Automatic devices to brake the rocket on its entry into the denser layers of the atmosphere would be desirable, for then the satellite would be able to return to the earth and still more valuable results would be obtained from scientific observations.

"At a later stage" the article continues, "living creatures, such as dogs and monkeys, could be sent out on board a satellite to circle the earth. This will enable up to see how these creatures behave at different moments in the transitional trajectory and also during their flight along the actual orbit of the satellite."

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WHEN the satellite circles the earth, all the objects inside it will fall under the influence of the centrifugual force of inertia, resisting the earth's gravitational pull. A living organism will find itself without weight. It is important to know how it will behave in such weightless conditions in order to organize future space travel for man.

Observations of animals will also help us to find out how this state of weightlessness affects the circulation of the blood and the alimentary processes. Human beings will travel on rockets and satellites when rockets have well-regulated engines, when the crew have already been trained to withstand a weightless condition, and when excellent space-suits have been

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*Ten miles and five miles approximately

Socialism? Capitalism? New Turn in the Debate

By MAX GORDON

George F. Kennan, leading American "specialist" on the USSR, in a recent lecture over the British Broadcasting system, raised a couple of fundamestal theoretical questions regarding capitalism and socialism which have been getting quite an airing in our nation's press. Kennan's points, which merit exploring, are:

• The Soviet Union's rapid economic growth has been due to its early stage of industrialization. But her economy is now reaching maturity. It is "begining to run up against problems—organizational, manpower and others—which are familiar to all industrial countries." Hence its future growth will be no greater than advanced capitalist nations.

• Ouster of the Malenkov-Molotov group, followed by Zhukov, indicates instability and crisis in Soviet leadership. The crisis "is to be found in the relationship of senior figures to each other and in their relations to the people. . . ."

GEORGE F. KENNAN

As regards point one, the issue is whether capitalism and socialism differ so basically as to guarantee that even at an advanced stage of industrialization, the USSR will grow more rapidly than capitalist nations.

I maintain such basic differences differences do exist. They include such well-known ones as the relative stability of the two systems, and the brakes on capitalist growth caused by joblessness, idle plant during crises and recessions, and the like.

Let me, in the space of one article, center attention on just one other factor of difference which—of all people—the Times' anti-Soviet expert Harry Schwartz noted in an item on Nov. 14.

Because the (Soviet) government owns and operates all industry," Schwartz wrote, "the typical enterprise has few of the sales, advertising, financial and legal problems that are frequently the main concerns of company heads in the U.S. and Western Europe."

He reported the USSR is jacking up engineer training to 100,000 a year, as against 25,000 in the U.S. The Soviet aim is to make the head of every enterprise, and even every foreman, a trained technical specialist. In the U. S., heads of enterprises are usually "legal, sales or even specialists."

Schwartz is saying, in specific terms, that a substantial sector of capitalism's manpower supply is used for non-productive purposes arising exclusively out of the mode of distribution under capitalism. This is true quantitatively and, as tion, legal problems, sales and certain aspects of accounting.

Since early 1956, U.S. manpower reports have emphasized that non-productive labor has outstripped productive labor (labor actually engaged in production and transport of goods). A large part of this non-productive labor is useful under any system, and does exist under socialism. But literally millions in our country are engaged in non-productive labor associated exclusively with capitalist processes and socially useless.

Hence the manpower problem referred to by Kennan assumes entirely different dimensions under socialism than capitalism. This is true quantiatively and, as Schwartz's article made clear, it is true qualitatively. Where Soviet enterprises are being manned by trained technical specialists, those in the U.S. are headed by people divorced from production. Is it not inevitable, then, that the USSR will be producing industrial "sputniks" ahead of us, as long as we adhere to the capitalist system?

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To get to Kennan's second point—methods of Soviet rule. Essentially, Kennan's view is that stable institutions of rule, the political super-structure, have not been established, and hence systematic procedures for governing relations among Soviet leaders, or between leaders and the people, do not in practice exist.

Aside for his "crisis" characterization, I believe there are elements of truth in Kennan's critique. I say this even though the Soviet Constitution does provide for organs of Soviet rule and their election by the people. But real political power rests with the Communist Party. And the Party's structure and leadership are not regulated by the Constitution, nor, as far I know, by Soviet law.

Hence relations among the real Soviet leaders, and those between them and the people, are not governed by Constitution or state law. The great mass of Soviet people, who are not Party members, do not take part even formally in the election of the actual rulers of the state.

I believe it is important to understand, however, that this lack of a stable democratic political super-structure is historically conditioned; and that inevitably, this super-structure will evolve in conformity with the socialist material base, though there may be some sharp conflicts in the process.

In all great revolutionary social change, there has been a lag between transformation of the economic base and of the legal political, ideological super-structure. This is inevitable since both leaders and people have been brought up under the previous regime and are saturated with its practices and ideologies. The old super-structure is smashed, and it takes much pioneering before a new one is erected which conforms to the new material base. It took 150 years of intermittent, yet sharp, struggles before the British bourgeoisie, first to gain power, stabilized its political institutions.

Marx saw this quite plainly. He told the Communist League in 1850:

"Crimes, abuses, selfishness, superstition, all this residue of the historical past, all this mud of capitalism will cling for 50 to 100 years before the working-class is fit to rule."

Could it have been otherwise in the Soviet Union? On the contrary, the more drastic the social revolution, the greater the uprooting required in the ideology and practices of the people. The great backwardness of old Russia, the lack of experience with democratic practice, the immense pressures of hostile imperialism, made the lag inevitable.

I believe, too, the terrible distortions of the historic process under Stalin's rule tended to delay maturing of stable, democratic political institutions. This is true not only with respect to Stalin's leadership itself. But the present far-flung apparatus worked for at least 20 years under the conditions exposed by Khrushchev, and can-

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-Prison Diary

The guests of honor and speakers were Arnold Johnson, Hy umer and myself. Arnold, who sed to be the district organizer f the Party there, is an visit there nd it is like an Old Home Week or him. The local people said, This is the best turnout we've had a long time." It was hard to tell ho was being honored the most—e Sputnik came in for its share. he workers in the plants have a nd of stories about it. One man ho has a dairy out in the country nd who suffered obstracism for is known political views, said usiness picked up right away, eighbors came from miles around talk about Sputnik. It has greatly increased the interest among orkers in the Soviet Union and socialism, I was told in Cleveand.

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THE PARTICULAR subjects at e banquet were the Christmas mnesty campaign for Gil Green, enry Winston and Irving Potash nd a new local anti-labor case. It a matter now, in light of the cent Supreme Court decision, of simple justice and common decency to release them. Wherever there has been a Smith Act trial, as in Cleveland, they know the frameup character of the cases and the lack of evidence.

The local Smith Act case is still in the Appeals Court and is likely to be dropped. But a new type of conspiracy case is alarming trade unionists and workers generally in Cleveland.

Eight people—two union officers and the other six former Ohio Communist Party officials were indicted in January charged with conspiracy to violate the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law. Only the two trade unionists signed the affidavits in 1950 and 1952. It is an unprecedented indictment, which if successful, could start a whole series of such cases, similar to the Smith Act cases.

The Smith Act has been pretty well knocked out of business by the Supreme Court. So this new gimmick will be launched in Cleveland in January, when a date is set for trial. Hy Lumer, Edward Chaka and Eric Reinthaler are the Cleveland Communist defendants today. James West, Sam Reed and Andrew Remes will have to return there for trial.

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I AM SURE all of his friends around the country will be glad to hear news of Gus Hall, who is at liberty, but limited under conditional parole, at present.

He is working, is in good health and is happy to be back to his own home cooking he said. His devoted wife Elizabeth says she's glad too, and are his beautiful daughter Barbara and his energetic young son Alvo.

Like all of us prisoners Gus lost considerable weight and is trying hard to hold the line today. On his cooking it is hard too, I assure you. Gus Hall's status is similar to that of Bob Thompson as far as the appeal on the additional contempt charges is concerned, which was recently argued by John Abt before the U. S. Supreme Court.

His contention is that it was cruel and unusual punishment to give such unheard of lengthy sentences to Green, Winston, Hall and Thompson on the contempt charge as well as a new use of the contempt charge. A favorable decision was clear the decks of that charge and guarantee the freedom and Thompson. We hope it would expedite amnesty for the others.

CHANGE THE WORLD

OUR DREYFUS WAITS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

By MICHAEL GOLD

SAN FRANCISCO is a tourist town, and every day you will find hundreds of visitors swarming around Fisherman's Warf, where they look at the sparkling bay and the fishing fleet, buy souvenirs and eat giant crabs cooked in outdoor cauldrons that spread a delightful perfume of the salt sea.

There is another attraction popular with the tourists. A line of field glasses stands cemented by the shore, and big signs tell you that for ten cents inserted in the slot you can have a look at Alcatraz.

The Rock is half a mile away over the blue waves. The tourists can see clearly the gray walls of the famous prison, its steel bars and watchtowers and other bleak geography. However, no inmates can be seen and tourists often complain of this. They expect to be shown Al Capone at least.

Alcatraz haunts the American mind, as it does these tourists. It is our deadliest, most inhuman jail, escape-proof, and stripped of all the human climate. The worst gangsters and killers are penned here like wild beasts. Next to the electric chair, this is the ultimate punishment in America. It was designed deliberately (by scientific devils, no doubt), to be our Devil's Island.

Like its French original, Alcatraz also has its great martyr waiting in its gloom and sadism for the rising of the sun of justice in America. His name is Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs of stealing the atomic secrets, and the satellite secrets and all the other secrets which now are known to any college freshman majoring in physics.

Like Captain Dreyfus, Morton Sobell is the victim of a war party seeking by every lunatic means to conquer democracy in its own nation, then to thrust the people into the cauldron of war and death.

The Dreyfus frame-up became one of the most famous political events of our age. In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a young captain of the French General Staff, was arrested on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power, in this case, Germany.

Tried by a secret court martial, Dreyfus was sentenced to solitary confinement for life on the Ile du Diable, a tropical hell off the coast of French Guiana.

Constantly; he denied his guilt. But he was a Jew, and the French reactionaries made this fact an important count against him. Whoever defended Dreyfus they called a Jew, a traitor, a paid agent of Berlin. In his solitary cell Dreyfus brooded for years. His hair turned prematurely white, and he lost all hope. Yet slowly the truth was pushing its way up through the frozen soil.

France divided on the Dreyfus case. All the progressive forces, the labor unions, the Socialists, the intellectuals led by great figures like Emile Zola, Anatole France, Georges Clemenceau and others, united behind Dreyfus. On the other side were arrayed the bitter-end royalists and clerical foes of the republic, industrialists, financiers, and all the elements that later worked for Hitler and now for John Foster Dulles.

When the famous **borderau**, or memorandum containing the secrets "stolen" by Dreyfus was proven to have been written by another officer, the Minister of War declared before the Chamber of Deputies that he had in his files several other documents, even more incriminating.

"Produce them!!" he was challenged. "Let us see ourselves!" But the Minister refused, on the grounds that these documents if revealed would imperil the security of France.

The friends of Dreyfus persisted, and the document were found to contain almost nothing, and then another officer attached to the General Staff confessed he had forged them. With his suicide, the case was split wide open. By 1906 Dreyfus was vindicated and given a higher post in the Army.

In the Dreyfus case was formed a matrix of that mighty People's Front that saved France from Hitler. We do not respond to moral issues with the fervor of the great French people, yet justice is not dead. She only lies in a drugged slumber, waiting for her deliverer, the American people.

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AT THE trial of the Rosenbergs, the prosecution brought into court as evidence a sealed package of documents alleged to be some of the atomic secrets stolen by the defendants.

The prosecution, as in the Dreyfus case, contended that these documents were of such vast importance to American security that they could not be examined by the court or the jury.

Emanuel Block, the Rosenberg's lawyer, a noble figure who literally gave his life for this case, made his only blunder. He allowed the contention that American security would be endangered if he insisted on having these documents examined by the court.

Today most of our leading physicists have been saying that the success of the Sputniks could not be charged to any theft of American secrets. It is common knowledge today that only a superior school system, and larger budgets for theoretical science are the cause of such triumphs.

Meanwhile our Dreyfus must waste his youth, his intelligence, his warm love of family and friends, in a cell on the terrible Island of the Devil. To doubt that he will be vindicated one day is to doubt the future of our country.

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

GREAT! TERRIFIC! BUT...

By JESUS COLON

MY FIRST column on "West Side Story" in the issue of Sept. 17, was titled "Before the Opening." It was based on articles in the Spanish press and on reports by Puerto Ricans who had seen the tryouts in Washington and Philadelphia.

I intended calling the second column "After the Opening." But now that I have actually seen the show, I find this title too passive for this explosive, dynamic, beautiful, though not perfect thing called "West Side Story."

"West Side Story" is everything the critics have said it is: great, terrific. But . . .

I hope this "but" will explain itself as I keep on typing what I saw and felt at the Winter Garden.

We all know by now that this music drama by Arthur Laurents, Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim, follows—not too closely—Shakespeare's drama "Romeo and Juliet." You recall the century-old feud between the Capulets and the Montagues, the families of the two lovers. In "West Side Story," the Sharks and the Jets, two teen-age gangs, the first composed of Puerto Ricans, the second of Polish-Americans, with their feuding and hating, replace the two families in Shakespeare's tragedy.

THE SHOW is powerfully dramatic, daringly original in music and staging. The work as a whole is a fine contribution—a departure in many ways from the average Broadway music drama.

On the other hand, if you look and listen carefully, you can observe an effort to stay within the Broadway tradition, perhaps a half-conscious desire not to go too far afield into originality and depiction of the REAL realism that the authors no doubt encountered in their search for material among Puerto Rican and other gangs. This brought libretist, lyricist, composer and producer to create a sort of "Broadway reality" that could lend of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come

But still, the few who know the material from primary sources will feel a lack of REAL realism and truth. Of course, sometimes truth is more drab and less dramatic than fiction with just a grain of the truth.

These things ought to be said—if not in sharp criticism, at least in a minor key. I hope they will contribute to a better appreciation of the tremendous efforts by all the artists connected with "West Side Story."

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THERE ARE, of course, many other West Side stories about Puerto Rican teen-agers. In fact, there are many north, south, east and west side stories connected with all the Puerto Rican residents in New York that might not have the dramatic impact of a switchblade gleaming in the hand of a teen-ager, but that still might some day be dramatized as effectively as "West Side Story."

I am sure it is not the intention of the librettist or anybody else to convey the idea that this is the only tale to be told about New York Puerto Ricans. But the general theatre-goer who is under the constant pounding of daily headlines against the Puerto Ricans, might come out with the notion that "West Side Story" confirms what he has been reading.

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THE ONLY INSTANCE in which the creators of the show make any connection between Puerto Ricans here and in Puerto Rico—to show that these Puerto Rican teen-agers here have national cultural roots and come from somewhere, is in the song "America." And in the untruthful and biased lyrics of this song and in the Spanish-Mexican rhythm of its music, the creators of "West Side Story" seem—perhaps unintentionally—to cater to the preconceived tabloid prejudices against Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

The song which sneers at and misrepresents standards of cleanliness and health in that country seems to reassure the listener's subconscious that what has been said of Puerto Rico is indeed true. The song contradicts the whole message of brotherhood and unity which "West Side Story" tries to put across at the end. I would be the last to believe that the writers of this song did it on purpose. Still the song is there.

Of course, it might be said, the song is tuneful, the lyrics catchy, it is done in the best tradtion of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is also true that when the song—a glorification of a gadget-studded America—reached its end, the entire audience broke into loud applause. But let me be accurate here—it was the entire audience less myself and two young Puerto Ricans sitting beside me.

We were the immense minority.

P.S. Before any readers start sending brickbats to me, wait until next week's column. It will also be on "West Side Story."

TV VIEWS

DON'T MINCE MY MOZART

By BEN LEVINE

STOLEN WATERS are sweet and bread eaten in secret is pleasant, says Proverbs. Perhaps this was why the Budapest String Quartet on Channel 2 gave me so much pleasure.

The time of the concert, 3 p.m. on Sunday, came at the high tide of my work, forcing me to run between the copydesk and the TV set to get some of the music between commercials.

I heard the complete slow movement of the Brahms B flat quartet, and tantalizing snatches of the Mozart Quartet in G, hardly enough for a music critic's report but enough for a TV columnist's loud applause and cries for more.

The concert, the second in what I hope will be an infinite series, was held in the late millionaire Henry Clay Frick's ex-mansion, now converted into a museum, providing glimpses of marble statues and oil paintings that gave added pleasure to those who, when they listen to music, do not shut their eyes.

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FRICK'S ART agents ransacked the world's palaces, churches and museums to build up this collection. Now the world it getting it back via television, and in our gratitude we should give a thought now and then to the miners and steelworkers whose labor gave Mr. Frick the stolen money that stole the paintings that are so sweet to look at.

Great art has its seamy side. The statues of the Parthenon were made of the marble dug by slave miners whose life was sunless and endless torture.

Henry Grier, assistant director, and Dr. Janet P. Cox, research assistant, of the Frick collection, gave enlightening talks, between the string quartets, about Goya, Constable and Ingres. They stopped for some interesting minutes before Goya's vigorous and dramatic, "The Forge," which, they said, was painted in 1815 when Goya was 70 years old. It was, we were told the earliest realistic treatment of labor.

Mr. Frick probably did not realize it, but this prize gem is a tribute to the source of the wealth that made his collection possible.

A Communist world, we may be sure, will do better than let art collection wait on a money collector's whim.

I DOUBT, however, whether even a Communist world would offer television music surpassing the performance of Alexander Schneider and Joseph Roisman, violinists; Boris Kroyt, violist, and Mischa Schneider, cellist, that Sunday afternoon.

Although the program was free to anyone who had a TV set or could get into the Frick mansion, it bore no charity-ward atmosphere, it didn't mince Mozart or break up Brahms into tuneful bits to fit the attention span of six-year-olds. We were given the full quartets, played conscientiously, you might almost say grimly if you watched the players' faces on the TV screen, by artists who respected even a non-paying public.

Incidentally, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Education Television Association, which sponsored this program, passed the collection plate, saying we could send contributions to the association at 345 E. 46th St.

It reminded me of the time, some 30 years ago, before television, when many of us crowded into a little Lutheran church every Sunday morning to hear Lynwood Farnham play, in a year's time, all of Bach's organ works. We were glad to put something into the collection envelpes to pay for music more wonderful than you could get at Carnegie Hall.

★

STRING QUARTETS and organs are not the easiest to listen to but they are marvelously rewarding. They are not for those who regard music as background to reading or sleeping or lovemaking. They require conscious attention.

Stravinsky once said that people who shut their eyes while listening give less attention to music than those who watch the musicians. That was why he scored "A Soldier's Story" for a small orchestra and put the orchestra on the stage. And that is why quartet music is especially suitable for television, which, by skillful use of the camera, enables the listener to see closeups of the artist's face and hands, and sharpens the attention.

I have several friends who seem o spend more time in repairing hi-fi gadgets than in listening to music. Concerts like those of the Budapest String Quartet will help them develop hi-fi ears.

Declaration by 12 Socialist Lands

(Continued from Page 4)

dominion, instigating destruction of democratic freedoms, threatening the national independence of the developed capitalist countries, trying to enmesh the liberated peoples in new forms of colonialism and systematically conducting subversive activities against the Socialist countries.

The policy of certain aggressive groups in the U. S. is aimed at rallying around them all the reactionary forces of the capitalist world. Acting in this way they are becoming the center of world reaction, the sworn enemies of the people. By this policy these anti-popular, aggressive imperialist forces are courting their own ruin, creating their own grave-diggers.

So long as imperialism exists there will always be soil for aggressive wars. Throughout the post-war years the American, British, French and other imperialists and their stooges have conducted and are conducting wars in Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya, Kenya, Guatemala, Egypt, Algeria, Oman and Yemen.

At the same time the aggressive imperialist forces flatly refuse to cut armaments, to prohibit the use and production of atomic and hydrogen weapons, to agree on immediate discontinuation of the tests of these weapons; they are continuing the "cold war" and arms drive, building more military bases and conducting the aggressive policy of undermining peace and creating the danger of a new war. Were a world war to break out before agreement on prohibition of nuclear weapons is reached, it would inevitably become a nuclear war unprecedented in destructive force.

In West Germany militarism is being revived with the U. S. help, giving rise to a hotbed of war in the heart of Europe. The struggle against West German militarism and revanchism, which are now threatening peace, is a vital task facing the peace-loving forces of the German people and all the nations of Europe. An especially big role in this struggle belongs to the German Democratic Republic—the first worker-peasant state in German history—with which the participants in the meeting express their solidarity and which they fully support.

★

SIMULTANEOUSLY the imperialists are trying to impose on the freedom-loving peoples of the Middle East the notorious "Eisenhower-Dulles Doctrine," thereby creating the danger of war in this area. They are plotting conspiracies and provocations against independent Syria. The provocation against Syria and Egypt and other Arab countries pursue the aim of dividing and isolating the Arab countries in order to abolish their freedom and independence.

The SEATO aggressive bloc is a source of war danger in East Asia.

The question of war or peaceful coexistence is now the crucial question of world policy. All the nations must display the utmost

vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism.

At present the forces of peace have so grown that there is a real possibility of averting wars, as was demonstrated by the collapse of the imperialist designs in Egypt. The imperialist plan to use the counter-revolutionary forces for the overthrow of the people's democratic system in Hungary have failed as well.

The cause of peace is upheld by the powerful forces of our era: the invincible camp of Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union: the peace-loving countries of Asia and Africa taking an anti-imperialist stand and forming, together with the Socialist countries, a broad peace zone; the international working class and above all its vanguard, the Communist parties; the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies; the mass peace movement of the peoples; the peoples of the European countries who have proclaimed neutrality, the peoples of Latin America and the masses in the imperialist countries are putting up increasing resistance to the plans for a new war.

★

AN ALLIANCE of these mighty forces could prevent war, but should the bellicose imperialist imperialist maniacs venture, regardless of anything, to unleash a war, imperialism will doom itself to destruction, for the peoples will not tolerate a system that brings them so much sufferings and exacts so many sacrifices.

The Communist and workers' parties taking part in the meeting declare that the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of the two systems, which has been further developed and brought up to date in the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, is the sound basis of the foreign policy of the Socialist countries and the dependable pillar of peace and friendship among the peoples. The idea of peaceful coexistence coincides with the five principles advanced jointly by the Chinese People's Republic and the Republic of India and with the program adopted by the Bandung Conference of African-Asian Conference. Peace and Peaceful coexistence have now become the demands of the broad masses in all countries.

The Communist parties regard the struggle for peace as their foremost task. They will do all in their power to prevent war.

The meeting considers that in the present situation the strengthening of the unity and fraternal cooperation of the Socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' parties and the solidarity of the international working class, national liberation and democratic movements acquire special significance.

In the bedrock of the relations between the countries of the world Socialist system and all the Communist and Workers parties lie the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism which have been tested by life. Today the vital interests of the working people of all countries call for their support of the Soviet Union and all the Socialist countries who, pursuing a policy of preserving peace throughout the world, are the mainstay of peace and social progress. The working class, the democratic forces and the working people everywhere are interested in tirelessly strengthening fraternal contacts for the sake of the common cause, in safeguarding from enemy encroachments the historic political and social gains effected in the Soviet Union—the first and mightiest Socialist power—in the Chinese People's Republic and in all the Socialist countries, in seeing these gains extended and consolidated.

★

THE SOCIALIST countries base their relations on principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, state independence and sovereignty and non-interference in one another's affairs. These are vital principles. However, they do not exhaust the essence of relations between them. Fraternal mutual aid is part and parcel of these relations. This aid is a striking expression of Socialist internationalism.

On a basis of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance, the Socialist states have established between themselves extensive economic and cultural cooperation that plays an important part in promoting the economic and political independence of each Socialist country and the Socialist commonwealth as a whole. The Socialist states will continue to extend and improve economic and cultural cooperation among themselves.

The Socialist states also advocate all-round expansion of economic and cultural relations with all other countries, provided they desire it, on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The solidarity of the Socialist

countries is not directed against any other country. On the contrary, it serves the interests of all the peace-loving peoples, restrains the aggressive strivings of the bellicose imperialist circles and supports and encourages the growing forces of peace. The Socialist countries are against the division of the world into military blocs. But in view of the situation that has taken shape, with the Western powers refusing to accept the proposals of the Socialist countries for mutual abolition of military blocs, the Warsaw Pact Organization, which is of a defensive nature, serves the security of the peoples of Europe and supports peace throughout the world, must be presented and strengthened.

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THE SOCIALIST countries are united in a single community by the fact that they are taking the common Socialist road by the common class essence of the social and economic system and state authority, by the requirements of mutual aid and support, identity of interests and aims in the struggle against imperialism, for the victory of socialism and communism, by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which is common to all.

The solidarity and close unity of the Socialist countries constitute a reliable guarantee of the sovereignty and independence of each. Stronger fraternal relations and friendshup between the Socialist countries call for a Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy on the part of the Communist and Workers parties, for educating all the working people in the spirit of combining internationalism with patriotism and for a determined effort to overcome the survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism. All issues pertaining to relations between the Socialist countries can be fully settled through comradely discussion, with strict observance of the principles of socialist internationalism.

(To Be Concluded Next Issue)

KENNAN

(Continued from Page 7)

not so easily overcome the effects of its training.

But as indicated in the first part of the article, the Soviet's socialist industrial base requires a highly educated people operating in a democratic economy. It is thus inevitable that the political institutions, as they mature and become stabilized, will have a highly democratic content.

While a lag in development of these political institutions was inevitable, I believe the obstacles created by the Stalin Era have minimized the attractive power of socialism for American workers. Nor was it any help when American Communists, failing to understand the historic inevitability of the rationalized its errors and distortions. This made it impossible to win a hearing on true Soviet achievement.

Today, it seems to me, we can all pay tribute to the vast material gains made by Soviet socialism, to the incalcuable aid it has rendered to the massive struggles for independence from imperialism of the majority of the world's people, and to its defense of peace. But, understanding the process of history, American Marxists need to maintain an objective, honest attitude toward all aspects of Soviet development, including its shortcomings. Otherwise, many will continue to be thrown by every internal political conflict and turn. And these will occur.

SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 6)

both North and South; the second-class quality of education in these schools, and the effect of many insidious forms of discrimination.

As Robert Hutchins says in his foreword: "The reason why this is an important book is that it is one of the few on education that deals with the right topics. . . . I hope that its appearance will mark a new turn in the discussion of American education."—A new, and very drastic turn, let us hope—toward education in the fullest sense of the word.

This is indeed an important book. Read it—and act.

ONLY PLANET WITH LIFE?

(Continued from Page 6)

made, capable of maintaining life in airless space.

★

MANNED rocket satellites will be able to switch from one orbit to another and to come close to one another. The crew will be able to go on to the outer surface of the flying machine. As a result it will be possible to establish "space stations" circling the earth which would be used for the assembly of spaceships and as a starting point for distant voyages in space.

It should be noted, says Dobronavov, that voyages to the moon, Mars and other planets will be mainly "ballistic" i.e. the spaceships will fly with their engines shut off, acting under the pull of one or another attracting center of gravitation. The engines will be switched on only for high-speed maneuvering, when changing course and for take-offs and landings.

In order to enable a spaceship to come with reach of the moon's gravitational pull it must be given, while in the neighborhood of the earth, a speed of roughly eleven kilometers (over six and four-fifth miles) a second. Then it will move along a greatly extended ellipise and reach a zone where the moon's pull will act on it more strongly. By maneuvering, i.e., by switching on the engines at different times, the spaceship will be able to take a circular course, fly round the moon, land on it, rise from it and again revert to the ellipitical orbit to travel back to earth.

Some of the routes for flights to the moon have already been calculated. One way journeys will take between one and five days.

"The launching of the artifical earth satellite is man's debut in interplanetary space. The not very distant future will show how man is going to conquer space."

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Illinois Small Farmers Being Squeezed Out

URBANA, Illinois. — Just as in the rest of the country, the small farmer in this state is being squeezed out. A recent study reveals that Illinois' farm averaged 173 acres as of 1955. This represented an increase of 40 percent in the size of the average farm since 1900.

During the five year period the total of Illinois farms was cut by one-third. There was, in 1955 176,000 farms in the state. Consolidation of the small farms was the major reason for the reduction in the number of farms. Also, expanding cities has cut into the farming territory and has taken its toll of some of the small farms.

The giant nature of some of the farming operations in the state is revealed by the fact that one-fifth of an Illinois farm are 260 acres or more each. This, one-fifth of t' farms cover 40 percent of all f: land.

What's On

NEW YEAR'S Eve—Party ar. dance at the Chopin Club, 154'. N. Leavitt St. Donation $1.35. Orchestra and favors. Don't miss the affairs of the year!

★

SATURDAY Evening, Jan. 18 Bob Thompson will be the featured speaker at the 34th anniversary meeting of the Daily Worker. At Curtiss Hall, 413 S. Michigan. Auspices: Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee.

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Add to Your Xmas List!

Are you through with your Christmas Shopping? Have you given all of the gifts that you intend to hand out this year. The Worker has been asked to remind you of some gifts you may have overlooked?

The Freedom of the Press Committee urges that you include The Worker on your Christmas list. Make a donation, no matter how small. Bring it up to The Worker office, or send it by mail. This is one way to make this season even more joyous for many people, and help to guarantee a progressive New Year. The Freedom of the Press Committee and The Worker Editorial Committee wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all of its readers and supporters.

The Illinois State Committee of the Communist Party urged its members and supporters to make Christmas donations to the Communist Party. Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the Illinois Communist Party said, "The coming year promises to be a very meaningful one for the American people. The Communist Party is anxious to do its share in giving leadership to the many struggles that are shaping up. Funds are badly needed to help in this. Please make your donation now. No matter how much, or how little, every donation will help."

UNEMPLOYMENT-WAGE CUTS AT WESTERN ELECTRIC

Without any fanfare, publicity or press conferences, the giant Western Electric plant in Cicero, has proceeded to lay off several thousand workers. In addition to the big layoff hundreds of others got big wage cuts. Many workers took wage cuts of 50 to 70 cents per hour in order to avoid the layoff. They accepted lower paying jobs.

AND WHERE IS THE BIG 1958 AUTO BOOM?

At the Ford plant in Hedewisch the big overtime boom has come to a sudden end. Last year there were about 12 weeks of overtime work before production "evened off." But this year it is another matter. After three short weeks of nine hours a day and work on Saturday the overtime has come to a sudden end. From now on it's a straight 40-hour week the Ford workers have been told.

MORE UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED IN PEORIA

U. S. Department of Labor reports on Peoria. "Relatively sizable layoffs in areas dominant non-electrical machinery (farm equipment) industry, seasonal cutback in distilled liquors boost jobless totals. . . . Unemployment now double late summer figure. Little improvement is expected over next few months with further sharp non-electrical machinery cutbacks scheduled. Usual seasonal decline in construction, and trade will add to jobless total after turn of the year."

PENNSY-CENTRAL TO MERGE JOBS?

Railroad workers, already hard hit by unemployment, are looking askance at the proposed merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central. Crews have been cut and thousands of railroaders are hard hit. Many workers on the Sante Fe with more than 10 years seniority are out looking for work. Only operations that "Pay off" in profits are being kept up to par. All others are getting the axe.

MORE SHORT WORK WEEK SHOPS REPORT

A number of metal working shops are cutting their work-week down to four days, reports from Worker readers continue. One such West Side shop which has not been on a short work week since the days of the depression (the big one in '29) now is on a four-day week, with some of the workers putting in only three days each week.

SHORTER WORK WEEK CHIEF UAW DEMAND—LOCAL 6

In the Union Voice, Local 6 told its members, "The UAW demand for a shorter work week is almost certain to be the chief new feature demanded in the negotiations for 1958. However the many sections of our contract which do not fully satisfy the needs of Harvester workers will receive much of our attention."

Dealing with the unemployment situation Union Voice says, "Evidence of this (increased unemployment) is already observable in ads in the papers, in the people that drop in at the union hall. All indications are that jobs are getting tougher to obtain. Not that $1.25 an hour jobs are not available, but they are not jobs that people can exist on.

"The situation in Melrose Park Harvester is not as bad as the situation in country, or Caterpillar and Allis Chalmers. Allis Chalmers inventory is still very high and Cat has about 8,000 laid off." All workers with less than five and one-half year's seniority at the Melrose Park plant of International Harvester have been laid off.

Local Union

(Continued from Page 12)

knew the union was important to us, but I never felt part of the labor movement. Now we know what the labor movement is, and we are willing and ready to take our place and share of responsibility in the AFL-CIO."

Commenting on the situation in this local one labor spokesman said, "There are too many locals in Chicago where democracy is still just a word, not a practice. This is true in a large number of locals where Negroes are a big part of the membership. When the undemocratic practices are cleaned out the labor movement will be strengthened. Many Negro workers will lend their strength to the labor movement, that they are now being prevented from doing."

Budget

(Continued from Page 12)

ment would place a heavier burden on the tremendous corporations that are reaping record breaking profits. Many a small home owner in Chicago today is up to his neck in debt. The big outfits could well afford to carry a bigger share of the tax load.

★

Unfortunately the labor movement of Chicago has not actively intervened in the budget battle. Other than the narrow outlook of protecting trade union wages on city jobs, the broader aspects of city financing has been left to the tax "experts" and the politicians.

A beautiful city, that will glow with shining buildings, is just one aspect of what the people of Chicago want and need. This however is the main aspect that the 1958 budget addresses itself to.

NAACP Urges Action On City School Bias

(Continued from Page 12)

existing schools in the light of how it will effect integration." This should not await the completion of a study of the entire problem," said Abner.

★

"THE NAACP denies the charges by Shriver that school districts should be 'rigged' or raided to achieve integration and we are certainly not asking that districts be redrawn every 20 minutes," stated Abner.

The NAACP "does not claim," said Abner as Mr. Shriver charges that "Negro neighborhoods are getting only additions to crowded schools, while white neighborhoods are getting completely new buildings," but Abner said "there has been a tendency in that direction." He also noted "a tendency to build unduly large schools in Negro neighborhoods rather than several small ones."

Abner said that "careful selections of sites for the building of several smaller schools rather than one large one or building a new smaller school rather than an addition to an already overcrowded one could in many cases help to achieve integration." He also noted that smaller schools are more satisfactory from the standpoint of administration and the attention given the children by teachers and the school administrative staff.

★

"THE NAACP is not calling for any large scale transportation of children by bus, but believe that the use of buses "certainly should be considered to relieve double shift classes and overcrowding—the blunt of which is borne by the Negro community —and to utilize the reported 297 vacant class rooms, said Abner.

An NAACP study made last summer revealed that 40 percent of the predominantly Negro schools were on double shift, 19 percent of the racially mixed schools and only two percent of the predominantly white schools. An analysis of more recent statistics which show over 27,000 pupils on double shift would probably show some changes in individual schools but it is doubtful, the NAACP, claims that it would change the general overall picture showing that Negro children suffer the most from double shift classes.

Abner noted the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion that segregated education is inherently unequal education and called attention to testimony and opinions of social scientists as to the damaging effects of school segregation on both children of minority and majority groups. Abner said "there is no reason to believe that segregation due to residential segregation, custom, tradition or other factors in a northern city like Chicago is significantly less damaging to the human personality than is the legal segregation that has prevailed in the South."

"It is imperative," said Abner, "to achieve democratic education for all children; to help our youth appreciate the common humanity and common human goals of all men; and to prepare them for living and working in the world of today. Chicago and the nation can no longer afford the luxury of the unused potentalities for the common good of all mankind, when minority group children and youth are denied full and complete equality of educational opportunities. The inequalities inherent in segregated education prevent a significant group of the cities children from achieving the basic education needed to assist in making up the nation's lack of scientists and skilled manpower called for in an age of atomic power."

Illinois Communist Party Acts on Political Issues

CHICAGO.— The Illinois State Committee of the Communist Party, at its recent meeting, urged its members to fully participate in the coming legislative and political action battles. In a report made to the State Committee, major legislative issues were outlined.

Among the important legislative questions discussed, were, the necessity to defeat the attempts in the January session of Congress to enact anti-labor legislation, the need to fight for an equitable tax program, and the urgency to implement Supreme Court decisions on desegregation of schools in the South.

In Illinois, it was noted, the demand of the NAACP for active intervention against school segregation by Gov. Stratton, was deserving of the widest support. Other legislative issues affecting municipal issues were also discussed.

A report of the recent national committee meeting was made to the state committee. In addition get-well messages were sent to William Z. Foster, chairman emeritus of the Communist Party and Moses Resnikoff, member of the Illinois State Committee, both of whom are recovering from serious illnesses.

The plans of the Freedom of the Press Committee for the 1958 circulation drive of the Daily Worker and The Worker was discussed and endorsed.

Political Economy Book Here

CHICAGO. — The long-awaited Political Economy Textbook, issued by the Economics Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has just been received, it was announced today by the Modern Book Store. The first edition, published in the Soviet Union at the end of 1954 in over six million copies, was rapidly sold out.

The Political Economy Textbook has been welcomed by many American students of political economy. This work gives a popular exposition of the fundamentals of political economy of Marxist-Leninist theory. It contains three principle sections which characterize the consecutive order of five modes of production known to human history. It describes economic relations under Pre-Capitalist Modes of Production: primitive communal, Slave-Owning and Feudal; The Capitalist Mode of Production, and the Socialist Mode of Production.

Political Economy Textbook is an up-to-date Marxist analysis of the capitalist mode of production: pre-monopolist capitalism and monopolist capitalist-imperialism. It also examines the laws and distinguishing features of development of the socialist mode of production in the USSR, and the basic problems of socialist construction in China and the People's Democracies and the laws and peculiarities, of their development.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

No, No, O'Malley!

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN! To the petitions! Tidings have arrived from Los Angeles. O'Malley hints he may come back. We demand a referendum on whether to allow him back.

Of course, Walter isn't serious. This is just "the arm" to get what he wants, which is, roughly, half the state of California. Nonetheless, it is certainly the cue for Brooklynites to leap into action for a referendum on whether to allow him back or not.

In case you haven't been following the adventures of poor little Walter against the "special interests," here's a quick rundown. A citizens' petition to put the Chavez Ravine giveaway program to a vote was successful. They don't oppose the Dodgers coming to their fair city, now the country's third largest, they only object to the highway robbery involved. Why, they want to know, does he get a gift of 315 acres of choice land when the Giants in San Francisco only need 90? (The largest Stadium in baseball, at Cleveland, needed but 52 acres.) How come O'Malley gets the parking concession, which can run to nearly half million a season? Why can't the city give the taxpayers a wee break? How come the city granted O'Malley's strange request to rezone Chavez Ravine into a category permitting any kind of commercial enterprises and buildings, having nothing to do with a baseball field?

The whole story is one for a modern day Lincoln Steffens to dig his teeth into. The stuff is starting to come out now that the courageous petitioners are refusing to roll over and play dead to the swindle.

Six years ago over 3,300 families, mostly poor, were thrown out of their Chavez Ravine homes and told a low rent public housing works was to be erected. Suddenly a couple of City Councilmen changed their votes, and swung to the side of real estate interests. It was enough to tip the balance. No project. Some time later Ed Davenport, a councilman who suddenly switched his vote, died, and $30,000 in nice crisp bills was found in his safe deposit box, as well as another like amount in his checking account. His widow admitted the money represented "gifts" to the Councilman.

★

Canadian Story

THE CANADIAN TRIBUNE, reporting on the historic visit of the Soviet ice hockey team to the land which owns the game, says there were some who "didn't think that Canadian fans would enjoy this 'foreign type' of hockey. Standing room only crowds who constantly applauded the clean play put the skids to that theory."

After losing their opener at Toronto and tying the next, the Soviet team started to roll, winding up with an astounding 10-1 rout of Ottawa, and an overall record of 5 victories, 2 defeats and one tie. Friendly relations between the players was the order of the day.

Of course, the Canadian teams were not professionals, but amateurs. But the amateurs are good, rating about the way our top few college basketball teams stand in relation to our pros. The Russians are also amateurs, all holding down regular jobs, or going to school.

★

JOURNALISM DEP'T

JUST AS YOU must, I know someone who thinks I'm all wet about socialism, but fervently joins us in the realization that the number one job for humanity, no matter what social systems it decides on later, is to end the big bomb nightmare threatening the whole works.

He is also someone who shakes his head in wonderment at how the Soviet Union "wins the propaganda battles from the United States."

So I just went over one story with him in Wednesday's New York Times. It was about a new Soviet note to Eisenhower, saying the two big countries should get together and talk things over, and expressing a willingness as a practical start in the right direction to join us in immediately stopping all the frightfully dangerous bomb tests.

The headline: "SOVIET AGAIN ASKS EAST-WEST TALKS; WASHINGTON COOL." While the footsteps of the Soviet messenger delivering the co-existence proposition are still warm, Washington is already cool. "The document was dismissed as a limp restatement of oft-heard themes and proposals. . .", the story said. That really disposes of the merit of proposals to save the world, doesn't it? . . . they've been making such proposals before!

"The State Department was less interested in the letter's content that its timing." Isn't that something to tell a worried world. The story also said officials termed it an attempt to "muddy the diplomatic waters." A proposal to end poisoning of the atmosphere is muddying the waters!

After going over this story, and being a reasonable person, he may never ever again ask with such total bewilderment, "How do they win world opinion against us?"

NATIONAL STANDING—CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN
as of week ending December 9, 1957

STATE	WKR GOAL	TO DATE	D.W. GOAL	TO DATE	FUND DRIVE GOAL	Raised To Date
Connecticut	150	81	75	50	$750	$631.50
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom	..	15	..	12	..	276.00
Illinois	1,000	757	200	220	5,000	3,881.91
Indiana	50	40	25	33	750	268.00
Iowa	..	12	..	9	250	5.00
Maryland - D. C.	175	208	100	159	1,500	1,121.50
Michigan	300	388	100	117	2,000	1,041.56
Minnesota - Dakotas	250	362	60	56	1,000	887.50
Missouri	50	46	15	28	500	200.75
Montana, Idaho	35	30	10	11	..	126.72
New England	175	188	75	110	2,500	2,125.80
New Jersey	500	320	150	137	4,500	2,685.15
Ohio	200	135	75	75	2,000	974.50
Oklahoma, Arkansas	..	7	..	8	..	10.00
Eastern Pennsylvania	500	299	125	125	4,500	2,712.50
Western Pennsylvania	30	28	15	22	1,000	786.50
South	..	81	..	71	..	789.50
West Virginia	..	6	..	5	..	5.00
Wisconsin	150	142	60	43	1,500	833.75
Miscellaneous	2000	362	100	372	..	464.38
Total (outside N. Y.)	3,500	3,536	1,300	1,663	25,000	19,827.52
New York State	5,500	2,101	1,000	659	75,000	40,297.77
Total U. S. A.	9,000	5,637	2,300	2,322	$100,000	$60,125.29

AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 2)

leader for several hours to settle long-standing disputes.

The conflict stemmed mainly from the fact that to this day the AFL, later the AFL-CIO, operated throughout the world through its own machinery the "Free Trade Union Committee" headed by Lovestone. Through that machinery the funds collected here in unions, ostensibly for international solidarity were used mainly for subversive activities against the USSR and other socialist countries. This by-passing of the ICFTU reached the point that the AFL-CIO even arranged the "training" of people allegedly for leadership in African unions, who were brought to the U. S.

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THE FORMER CIO people, notably Reuther and Jacob Potofsky opposed the idea of a separate machinery and Lovestone's influence. Beneath that dispute in U.S. labor there was also considerable difference on foreign policy questions, such as often led to a clash between Meany and Reuther or Potofsky.

Repeated efforts by the CIO people to get Lovestone's removal, failed. This even led to Potofsky's resignation from the co-chairmanship of the international affairs committee of the AFL-CIO and Reuther's refusal to take his place, leaving Meany in sole chairmanship.

As a result of the conferences, here, the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to eliminate the "Free" Trade Union Committee and thus liquidate Lovestone's post. Henceforth, all matters will come to the AFL-CIO's international department, with Lovestone to be a member of its committee. The "training" of Africans is to be left to the ICFTU and the AFL-CIO leaders agreed to henceforth work through the ICFTU.

Does this stop mean the power of Lovestone is curtailed? Even the CIO leaders privately say they are keeping their fingers crossed. They count on the reported move under way to place a former CIO man at the head of the International Affairs Department. Some said it may be Michael Ross, who headed that work in the CIO.

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THE BIG QUESTION as after the last convention, is whether the AFL-CIO will be able to mobilize and pick up steam for much of the convention's positive program on the domestic scene. The active attention of the convention was almost entirely pitched on the expulsion and corruption issues, and almost no one showed interest in foreign affairs.

Much will depend now on whether the expulsions and the dispute between the industrial and craft unions, flares up into a costly war between unions. If such warfare develops, much of the program adopted here will go out of the window and labor will be spending its money and manpower fighting an internal war and a defensive, most likely losing, struggle, against the enemies of labor.

But if, as some here think, it will be possible to avoid such struggle, it may be possible to give the program life notwithstanding the fact that the total of organized workers outside the AFL-CIO is now about four million. Both Meany and Reuther are stressing the idea that the threat from the outside will prevent labor from fighting inside.

World to Get Sputnik's Info

PARIS. — Information received from the two satellites will be distributed to the world before the end of the month. Prof. V. V. Belussov, chairman of the Soviet committee for the International Geophysical Year, said last week. He is here for a meeting of the IGY international committee.

All donations to the Daily Worker and The Worker should be sent to the Committee For A Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3. Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

BULGANIN, NATO, PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

As Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, George Kennan, Walter Reuther, Robert Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action, Walter Lippmann, Cyrus S. Eaton, James P. Warburg, Marriner S. Eccles (ex-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board); and such newspapers as the Republican Washington Post and the independent Democratic N.Y. Post, while for the most part approving the big military build-up, are especially arguing for top-level negotiations with the Russians.

Stevenson's assertion in a speech last Monday that we **"must learn to live not only with our allies but our adversaries"** was further developed by Warburg in a letter to the New York Times (Dec. 11), in which he said that **"the sole alternative to the 'unthinkable' but by no means improbable nuclear holocaust . . . is give-and-take negotiations. . . ."**

And in his Nobel Peace Prize lecture Lester B. Pearson, former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, said: **"What is needed is a new and vigorous determination to use every technique of discussion and negotiation that may be available; or, more important, that can be made available. . ."** While Pearson opposed a "spectacular" summit meeting, he urged **"frank, serious and complete exchanges of views — especially between Moscow and Washington. . . ."**

THESE and similar statements reflect sentiment among the people which, though not free of confusions, is nevertheless deep. This is confirmed by a new Gallup Poll which shows strong support for wider exchange of ideas, information and goods with the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the results of this survey, George Gallup, director of the poll, writes (Herald Tribune, Dec. 8): **"Concern over the military implications of 'sputnik' and the public's demand for a 'new look' at our defense policies . . . has not altered basically the country's general desire to coexist peacefully with the Russians."**

A further clue to opinion among important religious and pacifist groups is indicated in proposals made by the Friends Committee on National Legislation and published in the December issue of its Washington Newsletetr. Entitled, "Alternatives to the Present Policy," this statement begins:

"The United States should turn away from a policy of attempting to achieve peace through military strength and toward a policy of peace through negotiation, disarmament, friendship, strengthening the UN and moving in the direction of world law."

OUTSIDE the United States the situation is not a happy one for Dulles, nor does it augur well for NATO's future if it persists in continuing to be an anti-Soviet war alliance. The Herald Tribune reports (Dec. 11): **"The idea of neutralism for Europeans nations has spread rapidly in the past few days."**

In France Premier Felix Gaillard warned against the "danger" that neutrality will spread. In Britain both Laborites and independent Conservatives expressed fear that British proposals for the NATO conference would, as a New York Times dispatch put it Dec. 11), **"involve the surrender of the government's power to decide between peace and war."**

Perhaps most significant of all is the neutralist wave sweeping Western Germany where the Adenauer regime is the most loyal of all the partners of the Dulles policy. The number two party of West Germany, the Social Democrats, are reported to have asked the government to present to the NATO meeting the following program:

- No nuclear weapons, no missiles or missile bases, and no development or production of these weapons in Western Germany.
- Negotiations for creating an atomic-free zone in Europe, and foreign troops to be withdrawn from this area.
- An immediate end to nuclear weapons tests without any political or military conditions.

THIS program dovetails pretty much with recent proposals of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and of the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In the light of this situation there is special significance in a suggestion made by—believe it or not—the U. S. Ambassador to West Germany, David K. E. Bruce, that **"a new initiative be taken, if necessary, by powers other than the United States and the Soviet Union, toward breaking the disarmament impasse."**

Though the State Department hastened to explain that Bruce was expressing "just a personal view," there are growing millions of such "personal views" all over the world.

Clearly the time is ripe for a new initiative by the greatest power of all—the people—to change a foreign policy that sows war—not peace, danger—not security, that blocks the path to great social progress for ourselves and all mankind that can come from an affirmative response to the socialist system's challenge to peaceful competition and co-existence.

An alternative to that reactionary, suicidal policy is in the making. Bulganin has written a letter to Ike. As the Cleveland business tycoon, Cyrus S. Eaton, says: **"Let's meet the Russians half way."**

Apthek[illegible] to Talk On 'Fr[illegible]om Today'

"Freedom and Socialism" will be the theme of a new series of forums to be held on Sunday evenings at the Academy Hall, 853 Broadway.

The first in the series will be led by Herbert Aptheker, Marxist educator and author, who will discuss the question, "What Is Freedom Today?" His lecture will be given on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 8:14 p.m. In it he will deal with the meaning of individual freedom, its relation to the social structure, changing conceptions of freedom, and the problems of guarantees. Admission to the forums is $1.

MISSILE MOGULS GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1)

nose cones for two giant hydrogen bomb missiles. These are the 5,000-mile Atlas (an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile), and the 1,500-mile Thor.

The Thor's nose cone will be pointed at the Soviet Union from bases in Birtain, Spain and North Africa and France if Secretary of State Dulles' plans are carried out. That is when the kinks in the Thor have been ironed out. The missile's tests have been unsuccessful to date.

One might mention other Vanguard profiteers. But the Rockefeller-Mellon and the Morgan banking firms will suffice.

And the principle is plain. It is folly for bankers to compete with Socialist scientists in the scientific field.

It may be unfair to blame the bankers alone for the goofing. The Navy brass hats had something to do with it. For Vanguard is a Navy project. And one thinks Admiral Bennett, the Navy research chief, who tried to belittle the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik. Anybody could "throw a hunk of iron" into the sky, this brassy bureaucrta sadi.

A 'NEW' LOCAL UNION ACTS

Shown above are the local officers of the Waste Handlers Local Union with Dan Healy, AFL-CIO Regional representative. Healy is the acting administrator of the local union.

Also shown is a member of the local speaking at a local meeting. This represents a "new day" in the affairs of this local, where the rank and file previously played no role. The story of this local and its activity is carried on this page.

City Budget Is NOT Balanced

By JULIE MICHAELS

CHICAGO.– Buildings, bankers and businessmen get the heavy emphasis in the proposed new record-breaking city budget now before the Chicago City Council for action. The health and welfare programs, the library, recreation program and the courts and correctional institutions all come out on the short end in budget submitted to the Council by Mayor Richard J. Daley.

More than half of the 577 million dollar budget is earmarked for construction, bond payments and interest. Of the money to be raised for this budget the issuance of bonds (which results in heavy dividends for bankers and financial institutions) is the largest single source.

The budget is in keeping with the announced goal of the Daley administration to remake the face of Chicago. Expressways, new sewers, bridges and water pipelines get top priority.

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ALMOST 300 millions is allocated to capital expenditures, bond redemption and interest payments. The city's operating expenses come to about 240 millions.

A breakdown of the budget provisions reveals the following picture. For general government expenses, which includes the conducting of elections, administration and other costs 4.1 percent of the budget is allocated. The courts and correction are given 2.2 percent; health and welfare needs 4.4 percent; protection (including police, fire, building code enforcement, civil defense) 16.9 percent.

Street maintenance and sanitation gets 18.8 percent; public highways, bridges and construction, 24.1 percent library and recreation 3.3 percent; city water system and airports, 8.4 percent and general city purposes which includes pensions, debt retirement and interest paymetns 17.8 percent.

The recent comment of noteworthy artists and writers who have moved from Chicago seems to be underscored in the budget. They spoke of the cultural vacuum that exists in the city today. The small part of the budget allocated towards making life more pleasant for Chicagoans has given many cause to wonder.

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LIBRARIES, recreational facilities, health and welfare appropriations are pitiful in comparison to the massive construction program being underaken by the city. As has been put by some critics, "a city has to be made more beautiful in more ways than one." The budget seems to concentrate on the concrete side.

It is welcomed by trade unionists that the budget provides for the payment of union scale to workers doing jobs for the city. However the proposed raise in the real estate tax will hit many workers who own their homes. This amounts to a rent increase for the small homeowner.

A more equitable tax arrange-

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Call for Action Now in Schools

CHICAGO.– "The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is gratified to learn that the Board of Education will make a study of the problem of racial segregation in the public schools," said Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. Abner made the comment upon hearing of the announcement by R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., president of the Board of Education that such a project will be undertaken.

"The NAACP has been urging the Board of Education to undertake such a study for well over a year," said Abner. He stated that the NAACP is pleased that Mr. Shriver wants the study to be "thorough" but added "we believe that the study of problems of human relations, the existence of all-Negro and all-white schools, placement of minority group teachers, inequalities in facilities and other related issues involved in bringing about the maximum possible integration in the cities public schools should not be done by staff members.

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"SUCH a study of the problem with recommendations should in the opinion of the NAACP be undertaken by an impartial research body from outside the ranks of the Chicago school system," said Abner. He noted that to the effective such a research group should have the full cooperation of the school authorities and have complete access to the records of the Board of Education dealing with all details of the operation of the schools in the city.

Taking note of Mr. Shriver's opinion that such a study "may take from six to eight months,"

Abner said that the Board of Education should immediately issue a policy statement setting forth as an objective the attainment of the maximum possible integration.

Abner noted that a key issue in school integration is that of districting and the selection of sites for new schools and called for "the Board of Education in its preparation of the 1958 budget to as thoroughly as possible evaluate proposals for new school sites and additions to

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AFL-CIO Code Assists Local Union Democracy

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO.– A small nine hundred member local thinks that the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code is pretty good. It is because of this code that the Waste Handlers Local, which is federally chartered by the national AFL-CIO, has gotten rid of its "boss."

Paul Dorfman ran the affairs of this local for almost two decades. The membership, composed mostly of Negro workers, had very little to say about the affairs of their union. Then Dorfman ran afoul of the ethiical practices code and a committee headed by James Beirne of the Communications Workers recommended that Dorfman be expelled from the AFL-CIO. The executive council upheld their committee and Dorfman was tossed out.

An administrator was placed over the affairs of the local in behalf of the national AFL-CIO. Now almost one year later, the rank and file is playing an important role in the local's affairs.

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UNDER the Dorman regime, the president of the local never presided at meetings, the secretary never took minutes and the treasurer never made a report. There was never a single grievance taken to arbitration. Rank and filers complained that the "union boss" met with the company and made private settlements on grievances.

In past years Dorfman was the local's representative to national AFL and AFL-CIO conventions.

All this has changed. At the national AFL-CIO convention held last week at Atlantic City, Corinne Corrie, a Negro woman who has been a member of the local for 13 years was the delegate. She ran in a wide open contest against seven other candidates for the post.

Several grievances have been brought to arbitration. The local no longer pays a $275 per week wage to Dorfman. Dues for local members has been reduced by $1 per month. Service to the members has been good, it is reported, in spite of this.

Classes at Roosevelt University's Labor Education division has help to train the 48 students who have attended the eight-week course conducted there. Union meetings, which were poorly attended in the past now attract as many as 200 members. Some of the union members bring their children along to the union meetings.

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James Logan, president of the local, discussing the new situation in the local said, "I always

(Continued on Page 10)

'Peace Ambassador' Hits Chicago

CHICAGO.– Rockwell Kent's recent whirlwind five day tour of Chicago stamped him as one of America's most persuasive ambassadors in the cause of peace. In a schedule, belying his 75 years, he appeared before radio, TV, luncheon audiences, met with Mayor Richard J. Daley and spoke at a mass meeting. Always his theme was peace.

In his one-half hour appointment with Mayor Daley, the noted artist and writer discussed the issue of peace and gave the mayor a copy of his autobiography. He appeared on three radio programs and was interviewed on one TV program.

Bob Elson's radio show broadcast from the Ambassador East Hotel hosted Kent on one occasion from the Chez Paree night club Jack Eigen's large radio audience on WMAQ heard Kent being interviewed. When he called for an end to the cold war. the Chez Paree patrons broke into applause. Quite a sight for a night club, some observers noted.

At the Conrad Hilton Hotel, the persusasive Mr. Kent was interviewed by Tony Weitzel, Daily News columnist. This interview was carried over station WBBM. Then as if this pace was not enough Mr. Kent squeezed in a TV interview on the Bob and Kay show on NBC's Channel 5.

Kent's fellow artists in the Association of Graphic Arts gathered at a luncheon at the Normandie House to hear him. About 75 of the city's leading artists attended.

Another luncheon, this one sponsored by the Adult Education Program of Greater Chicago heard Mr. Kent as well. In addition to these widely advertised public events, there were a number of smaller cocktail parties, house gatherings and just plain visits by the tireless Rockwell Kent.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. has under advisement Kent's appeal for a passport. It is small wonder that the proponents of the cold war in the state department are determined to keep Mr. Kent from speaking and traveling abroad. This one-man whirlwind crusade for the cause of peace hits out at the warmakers with extreme effectiveness.

To this, thousands of Chicagoans can testify after hearing him plead the cause dearest to him—that of peace in the world.

Minerich—Another Civil Liberties Victory

CHICAGO.—The attempt of the Department of Justice to make the cold war retroactive to 1928 received a heavy blow last week when the U. S. Court of Appeals reversed the district court decision that would have deprived Tony Minerich of his citizenship.

Minerich, a long-time leader of the Croatian-Americans and editor of a progressive Croatian language newspaper published in Chicago, was charged with failing to inform the government in 1938 that he was a member of the Communist Party. He became a citizen of the U. S. at that time. Minerich had been active in the battles of the coal miners in the Pittsburgh area and was a leader of the unemployed workers during the depression.

Last November Judge Walter LaBuy ordered Minerich's citizenship revoked. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals.. The Court ruled that it was not fair to revoke the Minerich's citizenship and overruled the LaBuy decision.

This is another blow to the efforts of the Justice Department in its campaign to deprive many Americans of their civil liberties, many observers noted. This decision came on the heels of the developments of the Blum Case in Indianapolis where the Justice Department dropped the "membership" case under the Smith Act against Manny Blum, Indiana Party leader.

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